FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 030 12 February 1982

ALBANIA

- PUNA Article on Trade Union Anniversary B 1
- Iranian Revolution Anniversary Greeted B 2
  - Lleshi Message to Khamene'i B 2
  - ZERI I POPULLIT Article B 2
- Iranian Government Delegation Arrives 11 Feb B 3

BULGARIA

- Zhivkov Speaks at USSR Friendship Meeting C 1
- U.S. Position at Madrid CSCE Meeting Scored C 3
  - Press Commentaries [ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, TRUD] C 3
  - BTA Commentary C 4
- SFRY's Vrhovec Remarks on Bulgaria Reported C 4
- Foreign Ministry's Ivanov Holds Talks in UK C 5
- Trade, Payments Protocol Signed With Hungary C 5
- Kubadinski-Led Delegation Returns From Greece C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Strougal Holds Talks With Poland's Obodowski [RUDE PRAVO 10 Feb] D 1
- Gdansk Shipyard Activity, Bejger Remarks Noted [RUDE PRAVO] D 1
- Polish Party Exhibition Opens in Prague 9 Feb [RUDE PRAVO 10 Feb] D 2
- CPCZ's Indra Receives Iranian Delegation Leader D 2
- Hoffmann Address at Havana TU Congress Reported D 2
- Fojtik, Soviet Envoy Attend Friendship Meeting D 3
- Kempny Attends Meeting on Industrial Efficiency D 3
- Havlin Visits Jablonec School, Enterprises D 3
- Expanded Lentil, Soybean Crops Discussed [Fasung in Bratislava PRAVDA 9 Feb] D 3
- Briefs: Economic Talks With Romania; Accord With SFRY Radio; Contacts With Spain; Indra Sees Canadian Envoy D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- Reagan's Budget Meets With Growing Criticism E 1
- U.S. Policy of 'Diktat' at Madrid CSCE Criticized E 2
- Berlin Daily Reports TV Series on CIA 'Crimes' [NATIONAL-ZEITUNG 10 Feb] E 2
- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 'Brutality' of Imperialism [9 Feb] E 2
- SED Central Committee Greetings to PCF Congress E 3
- Signatory of Published Peace Appeal Interrogated [Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 12 Feb] E 4
  - Pastor Said Released [AFP] E 4
- Central Committee Greetings to Security Ministry [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Feb] E 5
- ADN Interviews Polish Youth Union Chairman [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Feb] E 6
- Harry Tisch Addresses Cuban Trade Unionists E 6

Honecker Birthday Telegram to SRV's Truong Chinh E 7
    [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Feb]
Mueckenberger Confers With Austrian CP Leader E 7
Verner Receives Visiting DPRK Youth Delegation E 8
1982 Aid Agreement Signed With Vietnam 10 Feb E 8
Profile on New Ambassador to United Nations E 8
    [Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 3 Feb]

HUNGARY

Gaspar Interview on Poland, Trade Unions 6 Feb F 1
    [NEPSZAVA 7 Feb]
Gaspar Opening WFTU Congress Speech Reported F 3
NEPSZABADSAG Views Madrid Procedural Debate F 4
Korom's Paris Rally Speech 6 Feb Reported F 5
    [NEPSZABADSAG 7 Feb]
Salvadoran Front Official Comments on 'Fight' F 6
Aczel Receives Visiting UN Mass Media Officials F 7
Garai Talks in Middle East 25 Jan-8 Feb Reported F 7
    [NEPSZABADSAG 10 Feb]
Losonczi Greets SRV Official on Birthday F 7

POLAND

Rakowski Chairs Sociopolitical Committee Session G 1
    11 Feb Meeting G 1
    Session 'Communique' G 1
Obodowski Chairs Economic Committee Session G 2
Ozdowski Committee Examines Rationing System G 3
Council of Ministers Examines Economic Situation G 4
    [TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Feb]
Wiejacz on Role at CSCE, End of Martial Law G 6
    CSCE Procedure Observed G 6
    Martial Law To Be Lifted [Madrid] G 6
RZECZPOSPOLITA Criticizes U.S. Sanctions G 6
Special Cards To Record Coupon Receipt 1 March G 7
Radio Discusses Sources of Dissent in Gdansk G 7
    Youth, Gossip Cited G 7
    U.S. Propaganda Blamed G 8
Primate Glemp Delegation Returns From Vatican G 8
    11 Feb Return G 8
    Kuberski at Airport G 8
    Glemp Airport Comments G 9
Hungary's Foreign Minister Puja Makes Visit G 9
    Czyrek Meets Puja G 9
    Puja Meets Jaruzelski G 9
Press Marks Anniversary of Jaruzelski Leadership G 10
Jaruzelski Appoints Special Belchatow Industry Team G 10
Domestic Trade Ministry Examines Flour Supply G 11
Review Makes Changes in Local Administration G 11
Dlugoszs on Foreign Currency Rules for Exporters G 11
Deputy Interior Minister Views Current Situation G 12
    [Lipavsky in Bratislava PRAVDA 10 Feb]
Bill on People's Councils Takes Shape G 14
Sejm, Workers' Self-Government Commissions Meet G 14
Spokesman Comments on Papal Visit, Trade Union Law G 14
    [Rome ANSA]
USSR Envoy Confer With Katowice Officials G 15
    Meets Mining Minister G 15
    Visits Wieczorek Mine G 16
Trial of Radio, TV Chief Szczepanski Continues G 16
Illegal Solidarity Printing Shop Found in Gdynia G 17
Red Cross, Others on Internment Camp Conditions [AFP] G 17

Several Publications, Radio Resume Activities G 18
    SZTANDAR MLODYCH Back 12 Feb G 18
    VHF Broadcasts Resume G 18
Airline Suspends Flights to U.S. From 27 Mar G 19
Reportage on Activities of PZPR Leadership G 19
    Siwak in Piotrkow Trybunalski G 19
    Kubiak at Workers' Conference G 19
    Koszalin Party Plenum G 19
    Orzechowski Attends Plenum G 19
    Further Details G 20
Opole PZPR Secretary Walczak Plenum Speech [TRYBUNA OPOLSKA 1 Feb] G 20
Radio Warns Against Gossip, Rumormongering G 25
Brezhnev Socialist International Meeting Cited [RZECZPOSPOLITA] G 27
TRYBUNA LUDU Highlights Links to Europe [2 Feb] G 27
Czyrek Thanks PCF for Understanding, Support [TRYBUNA LUDU 6-7 Feb] G 28
Soviet Official Views Planning of CEMA Aid G 30
Report on Imports of Raw Materials From USSR G 30
Madej Attends Cuba CEMA Session, Protocols Signed G 31
    5-Year Protocol Signed G 31
    Madej Interviewed 28 Jan G 31
    1-Year Protocol Signed G 32
Greek CP Official Holds Talks With PZPR Leaders G 32
Austrian Deputies Pay Official Visit to Warsaw G 32
    Meet Czyrek 10 Feb G 32
    Meet Various Officials G 33
Envoy Meets UK Chamber of Commerce Officials G 33
Charity Workers Study Needs, Meet With Official G 33
Aid Received From Libya, Norway; More Promised G 33

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Italian PRI Delegation H 1
Muslim Delegation Visits Iran, Meets Khamene'i H 2
Press on Anniversary of Soviet Friendship Treaty H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Deliberations at 10 Feb Assembly Session I 1
Kraigher Chairs Defense Council Meeting I 5
Krunic-Led Vojvodina Delegation Arrives in USSR I 5
Zvone Dragan Ends Visit to Washington 10 Feb I 5
    Meeting With IMF Director I 5
    Meeting With Brock I 5
Italian Trade Union Leader Lama Visits I 5
Journal Views Upcoming Nonaligned Summit I 6
    First Installment [MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA] I 6
    Second Installment [MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA] I 7
Slovene LC Commission on CPSU-PCI Dispute [Stular in DELO 4 Feb] I 9
Bulgaria's Claim to Goce Delchev Contested [POLITIKA 6 Feb] I 10
Albanian Article on Yugoslavia Criticized [Bekic in VJESNIK 7 Feb] I 10
Leaders Address Kumrovec Discussion Group I 13
    Dragosavac Speech on Nationalism I 13
    Pozderac Contribution I 18
    Hasani Speech I 20

Popit Remarks on Kardelj at Slovene Meeting I 21
SAWPY Council Criticizes Periodical Press I 21
Serbian SAWP Elects New President, States Tasks I 22
    11 Feb Session Reported I 22
    More on Session, Kosovo I 23
Titograd TV Denies Albanian Program Rumors I 25
Kosovo Council Adopts 1982 Economic Resolution I 25
Men Sentenced for Mistreating Kosovo Albanians [POLITIKA 4 Feb] I 26
Kosovo Firms Pay Higher Wages Despite Losses [POLITIKA 8 Feb] I 26
Krsko Nuclear Power Plant at Full Operation I 27
Djuranovic Opens New Hotel, Discusses Tourism I 27
Briefs: Expulsion of Macedonian Delegate I 29

PUNA ARTICLE ON TRADE UNION ANNIVERSARY

AU111230 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 11 Feb 82

["Trade Unions of Albania-Tribunes of Revolutionary Thinking and Action" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 11 Feb (ATA) -- 37 years ago, on February 11, 1945, right after the liberation of Albania from the yoke of Nazi-Fascist occupiers and traitors to the country. When the smell of powder smoke still lingered, the best representatives of workers and employees, on the basis of the directives of the central committee of the party and direct care of Comrade Enver Hoxha, held their national conference in Tirana. There, they founded the trade unions of Albania, the first trade union organization of the Albanian working class on a national scale.

In an article published on the occasion of this anniversary, the newspaper PUNA, organ of the central council of TUA [Trade Unions of Albania], writes among the other things that the founding of the trade unions of Albania is one of the most memorable events in the history of the working class and the other Albanian working people, an important victory of the line of the PLA, [Albanian Workers Party]. As revolutionary political organisation of the masses the trade unions of Albania have and had in the foundation of their activity the political and ideological line of the party of labour of Albania, the permanent leadership of the party, the implementation of its directives and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, are the greatest guarantee that the trade unions of Albania successfully perform their role and tasks.

The trade unions of Albania, the article stresses further on, reject the views of modern revisionists, who betrayed the Leninist principles on the role, tasks and mission of the trade unions and who are against the interests and aspirations of the proletariat, in service of the bourgeois-revisionist capitalist order.

During these 37 years of people's power, the trade unions of Albania, have made a valuable contribution to the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland, the article of the newspaper PUNA continues further on. They have worked for the revolutionary tempering of the working class and the other working people. They carry among the ranks of the working class the directives of the party and bring to the party the voice, opinion and proposals of the working masses with regard to all the problems of socialist construction.

Dealing with the mobilization of the members of the trade unions to carry into effect the tasks of the 8th congress of the party, the newspaper stresses that these decisions were received with enthusiasm by the working people of the whole country who have set down to work to fulfil them to a letter. This is also shown by the revolutionary initiatives that have burst out far and wide the country and the good beginning of the work for 1982, second year of the 7th Five Year Plan. Such initiatives are those of the working people of the "steel of the party" metallurgical combine on the reduction of expenditure for construction, that of the builders of Koman hydropower station, of the working people of "Stalin" textile combine, etc, to shorten the time of the construction of projects, to upkeep and produce the machineries and equipment self-reliantly.

The newspaper stresses in conclusion: Celebrating the 37th anniversary of the founding of the trade unions of Albania, the working class and all the working people of the country, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, will increase the drive and mobilization to fulfil the great tasks deriving from the historic decisions of the 8th Congress of the PLA.

IRANIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY GREETED

LLeshi Message to Khamene'i

AU102027 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of the victory of the Iranian revolution, it is my pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and personally, to convey to you and the friendly people of Iran our warmest greetings. We cordially wish the revolutionary and freedom-loving Iranian people further successes in their efforts to promote the country's progress and prosperity, and in defending the country against the intrigues and conspiracies of the imperialist superpowers. I am convinced that the relations fo friendship between our two peoples and countries will continually develop.

ZERI I POPULLIT Article

AU111234 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 11 Feb 82

["Historic Event for the Brave and Freedom-Loving Iranian People" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 11 Feb (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article on occasion of the third anniversary of the triumph of the Iranian revolution.

The Iranian people, the article stresses, celebrate today the third anniversary of the most marked event in their history, that of the triumph of the Iranian revolution, which they have rightfully proclaimed as their national day.

After speaking of the struggle the Iranian people had to wage for the overthrow of monarchy and the establishment of a democratic republic in the country, the article reads further on:

The waves of the revolution overthrew the sanguinary regime of Pahlavi, dealt a heavy blow to the domination of imperialism and, first of all, to the American one, this victory of great historic importance of the Iranian people, which marked an evident step on their road towards freedom and democracy, development and progress, was welcomed with joy and pleasure by the Albanian people as well as by all the revolutionaries, progressive and freedom-loving peoples everywhere in the world. "The struggle of the Iranian people, who rose in revolution and swept away the shah and his medieval regime and threw out his American patrons, was a heavy blow to imperialism", stressed Comrade Enver Hoxha in his report submitted to the 8th Congress of the PLA [AWP-Albanian Workers Party]. "In Iran, the United States of America suffered a major political defeat which it is unable to reverse through diplomatic methods and economic blackmail, or even through military intervention, as it attempted and failed to do at Tabaz".

The events that have taken place during these three years since the triumph of the Iranian revolution clearly show that the superpowers and the other imperialists, despite the failures they suffer, do not give up their plans and plots to stamp out the revolution in Iran and elsewhere, to regain their lost positions and privileges.

In order to hinder and sabotage the efforts of the Iranian Government to stabilize the situation at home, the superpowers through their intrigues, made the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran burst out. It has inflicted great losses on the peoples of the two countries. They continue to instigate it in flagrant opposition to the interests of these two peoples and those of peace and security who demand that an end be put to this conflict and that foreign troops be withdrawn from the Iranian territory and that the problems between the two parties be solved through the road of talks.

Celebrating the 3rd anniversary of the triumph of the revolution, the Iranian people clearly see from their own experience that this victory which has been achieved through so much blood and sacrifices should be vigilantly and determinedly safeguarded. This freedom-loving and bold people, who overthrew the oppressive regime of shah and dealt heavy blows to the positions of imperialism in the Persian Gulf zone, will know how to cope with and foil the allround hostile activity of the superpowers and internal and external reactionary forces, the Albanian people, who wholeheartedly hailed the victory of the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran, follow with sympathy and support the struggle and efforts of the Iranian people to safeguard the victories of the revolution and to march on the road of national and independent development. The exchange of visits, such as that of the Albanian delegation in June 1980 at the international conference on the verification of U.S. interferences in Iran and that of the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania in February 1981, have helped to get closely acquainted with one another, to strengthen the friendship between the Albanian people and the Iranian one, between our two countries, to this lofty aim will also serve the exchange of other visits. On occasion of the national day, the article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT says in conclusion, the Albanian people extend to the friendly Iranian people the warmest greetings and heartily wish them successes at their work and struggle for the development and progress of the country, for the safeguard of freedom and national independence from the plots of the imperialist superpowers. At the same time, the Albanian people wish that the friendly relations between the PSR of Albania and the Islamic Republic of Iran will develop and strengthen in favour of our two peoples and of the common struggle against imperialism, social imperialism and reaction.

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES 11 FEB

AU111435 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] A government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Post, Telephone and Telegraph Minister Morteza Nabavi arrived in Albania for a friendly visit on 11 February. At Rinas Airport the delegation was welcomed by Communications Minister Luan Babameto; Periki Pani, director of General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications; Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Reiz Malile; Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Myrteza Sinoimeri; Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly relations with foreign countries, and other comrades. A group of pioneers presented the guests with bouquets of flowers.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT USSR FRIENDSHIP MEETING

AU111955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] On 11 February in Sofia, a festive meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the All-National Committee and the Committees on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship took place. With exceptional cordiality, the participants greeted Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman. The following comrades took their seats in the honorary presidium: Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Tsola Dragocheva, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev and Misho Mishev; representatives of sociopolitical and mass organizations; Academician Anatoliy Yegorov, leader of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies on Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society; and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria. The festive meeting was opened by Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded the All-National Committee with the Dimitrov Order, on its contribution to strengthening and expanding Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and the comprehensive coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, and the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples, and on its 25th anniversary. With great attention, the participants heard the moving speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov:

[Begin Zhivkov recording] Esteemed comrades, from the bottom of my heart and with happy excitement I greet you and the millions of fighters for fraternity between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples on the 25th anniversary of the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, and it's being awarded the Georgi Dimitrov order. [applause] There is no doubt that the friendship movement between our fraternal peoples did not begin 25 years ago. It is older than 9 September, older than the October Revolution and older than Bulgaria's liberation from the [Ottoman] yoke, which lasted for five centuries. Therefore we say that our friendship is centuries-old. There is no doubt of this. There is also no doubt in the fact that never before has Bulgarian-Soviet friendship been such an all-people's cause as it has become during the last 25 years of Bulgaria's history. [applause]

The development of friendship between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples has always focused the attention of the party of the Bulgarian working people. The fierce support of Dmitur Blagoev and his collaborators for the country of the first successful socialist revolution is well known. Dimitrov's definition of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship: "vital as the sun and the air for the Bulgarian people," is also well-known. The role and merit of our two fraternal parties in developing Bulgarian-Soviet friendship during the last decade is also well-known, as well as the role of their Central Committees and personally the role of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the first party and state leader of the USSR and three times Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [applause]

The development of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship focuses the attention, care and activity of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front, the trade unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol, and all sociopolitical, mass and creative organizations. The National Assembly, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, the Ministries, the okrugs, cities and villages, are maintaining very close relations with their brothers in the great Soviet country. The personal contacts and friendship between our and Soviet citizens are remarkable. Life during the past 25 years has confirmed that the All-National Committee and the Committees on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship in Bulgaria have their place and role in developing this all-people's movement. They asserted themselves as the active assistants of the party, implementing important sociopolitical, ideological, organizational and international functions. In close cooperation with other social forces, they attract and organize the masses for participating in many enterprises. In closest cooperation with the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, they are contributing to developing and strengthening the political alliance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

The movement on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship will continue to develop under the conditions of the April period in our country's development, and under the conditions of building the developed socialist society. These are the conditions of achieving an ever closer and more comprehensive cooperation and coming together of our parties, countries and peoples. The place and role of the Soviet organizations and the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship as socialized, coordinating and representative organs in the system of comprehensive movement, will continue to grow. As we have repeatedly pointed out, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is not only centuries old, but it will continue for many centuries. If the present relations between Bulgaria and the USSR are an example of socialist internationalism in action, our future relations doubtedlessly will be an example of communist fraternity. [applause]

Comrades, in a few months we will festively mark the 100th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people. There is no Bulgarian heart which does not rejoice when the name of the man which has become synonymous with fierce patriotism and internationalism is mentioned. There is no Bulgarian who does not again and again thank Dimitrov for the great truth of our people, for the sun which enlighted and warmed us and for the air which we breathed and are breathing -- for Dimitrov's postulate of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Today we again comprehend also the eternal significance of Dimitrov's postulate on the attitude toward the USSR as the touchstone and criteria of the revolutionary spirit and as a division between the progressive and the reactionary. Today, when the issue of peace and war became essential for mankind's life, the attitude toward the USSR has become the criteria of the attitude toward war and peace. Today, supporting the USSR means supporting peace and opposing war. This is the great truth of our fateful time. This truth is being faced and supported by our party, country and people with open hearts and all forces. [applause]

If somebody doubts the opinion of the Bulgarian people on this matter and asks whether it fits the opinion of the BCP, we can reply: the all-people's character of the movement on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, the scope and depth of the friendship and fraternity between our parties, countries and peoples -- this is the answer which is subjected to only one change: movement toward greater strength and fulfilment. [applause]

Greeting you again cordially on your anniversary and your being awarded the Dimitrov award, I wish you, dear comrades, to always continue so, with the same apostolic determination and power to increase the contribution of the Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship to the all-people's cause -- the development and expansion of the pure and sacred Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. [applause] [end Zhivkov recording]

A greetings message of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship was read by Academician Anatoliy Yegorov, chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

"I cordially greet the activists of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement, and all those who are selflessly contributing their energy, experience and knowledge to the great cause of strengthening the fraternal unity and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR," reads the greeting of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. "It is delightful that the movement inspired by Georgi Dimitrov, the remarkable patriot and internationalist, has today really become an all-people's movement, which has organizationally adopted the best traditions in the historic relations between our peoples, and is now occupying a worthy place in the sociopolitical life of socialist Bulgaria. The merit of the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship is great. We mark your 25th anniversary together with you, dear comrades. I take this opportunity to assure you that the Soviet people will further make all efforts for continuously developing and strengthening our friendship. Tested by time and based on the principles of socialist internationalism, and the common goals and interests of our parties and states, Soviet-Bulgarian friendship is an important link in the indestructible alliance of the socialist community of peoples, and a powerful and constructive factor in our common struggle for peace and communism.

"From the bottom of my heart, I wish you, dear friends, new and great successes in your noble activity. I wish the entire Bulgarian working people new victories in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress for constructing the developed socialist society on Bulgarian soil," the message of Leonid Brezhnev reads in conclusion.

In his report, Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, traced the history of the movement on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship since the period in which the first friendship societies were formed, throughout the period of forming the first committees in 1957, and their April renovation as active assistances of the party in developing an all-national development for friendship with the USSR.

Academician Anatoliy Yegorov, leader of the Soviet delegation, read a greeting message on behalf of the Union of Soviet Societies on Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society. Anatoliy Yegorov awarded Comrade Todor Zhivkov the honorary insignia of the Union of Soviet Societies on Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society, on his contribution to strengthening friendship among nations. The participants in the meeting sent a greeting message to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

U.S. POSITION AT MADRID CSCE MEETING SCORED

Press Commentaries

AU110914 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 11 Feb 82

["Who Violates the Final Act" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 11 Feb (BTA) -- Today's ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME and TRUD stress that the statement of Mr Alexander Haig at the Madrid meeting was the latest attempt of the United States to prevent the meeting from ending successfully, their latest attempt at treating the meeting as a continuation of their ferocious anti-Soviet and anti-Polish propaganda war.

In their commentaries the two dailies stress that the Final Act of Helsinki was quoted by Mr Haig in his statement in an attempt to deceive the public opinion. "The whole matter lies in fact that the United States and NATO are the forces which actually deserve to be accused of violation of the Final Act of Helsinki with their subversive activity against Poland" writes ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME recalling the undermining activity of the anti-socialist forces, aided and abetted by the Central Intelligence Agency, against Poland.

TRUD emphasizes that by attacking Poland on the issue of "human rights", the United States are seeking quite a different aim -- to halt or suspend the sole East-West forum at present, to impose a policy of confrontation against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries as a state policy of the West European allies, to create conditions for complete destruction of the anti-military movement in Western Europe, to crush down all obstacles hampering the deployment of medium-range missiles, which means that they seek to destabilize the political and military situation in Europe as soon as possible and thus achieve military superiority. "This in its turn signifies a global infringement and revision of the Final Act of Helsinki -- a subject which remains unraised by the Western representatives at the Madrid meeting", concludes the newspaper.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME stresses that the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign makes us recall the way in which the United States treat the national sovereignty of their NATO allies. Quoting the content of the statute of the American armed forces "Plan number 100-1" the newspaper writes: "This is a written proof of the "right" of the United States to interfere in a most unceremonious manner in the internal affairs of their allies, even to occupy them in case of threat to the political system existing in the respective country. There is where the true interventionists should be sought, who have behind their backs the aggressive wars in Korea and Vietnam, who support cut-throats in the antipopular juntas in El Salvador and South Africa".

BTA Commentary

AU112025 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 11 Feb 82

[BTA commentator Khristo Radev commentary: "Anti-Sovietism Is in the Way"]

[Text] Sofia, 11 Feb (BTA) -- All the UN Charter, the Final Act of Helsinki and the principles of international communication exclude any foreign interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. And therefore there is no other way than negative of labelling the activity of the Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the representatives of a number of NATO countries at the resumed sitting of the Madrid meeting.

Entirely in the style of contemporary North American diplomacy is the attempt of using the authoritative European forum and referring namely to these documents, to exert pressure on Poland and, if possible, on the Soviet Union. Their direct aim though disguised by multilayer groundless accusations is clear: that the Polish [words indistinct] takes a road long ago rejected by the people of that socialist country, but which the powerful circles of the U.S. have fixed for them. Their farther task is different. The imposition of martial law and the normalization of the situation in Poland is only a pretext for the euphoric verbal cannonade. It is aimed at destroying the Helsinki spirit, at doing away with all those positive phenomena and gains brought by the Final Act of the conference in the Finnish capital.

Quite a lot already are the examples proving the organic hatred of the present U.S. and NATO leaders for detente, for limiting the arms race, for the struggle of peoples for doing away with the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. The moment, according to them, is such that they are forced to act quickly and unscrupulously. The Madrid meeting of the representatives of the countries-participants in the all-European conference is drawing to an end. The greater part of the document on the outcome of the forum has been coordinated. The real possibility for resuming the process begun in Helsinki exists. And this fact in particular is not to the taste of the imperialist circles. Therefore they are trying to make out of the Madrid meeting a tool for interference in the internal affairs of other states, to get back the atmosphere of cold war, to attack the core of the Helsinki accords.

In this situation the realistic and constructive stance of the USSR and the socialist community countries stands out very clearly. It shows that they are striving for consolidating peace and detente, for developing fruitful cooperation among peoples. Their main goal is that the Madrid meeting ends with good results. There are objective possibilities for it to work out and adopt a meaningful document to help mankind's cherished dream come true -- to live in a calm and peaceful atmosphere. The other [word indistinct] the anti-Sovietism of the present government of the United States.

SFRY'S VRHOVEC REMARKS ON BULGARIA REPORTED

AU111004 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 11 Feb 82

[BTA correspondent report from Belgrade: "Josip Vrhovec on Balkan Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb -- Last night the federal secretary of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Mr Josip Vrhovec, spoke at the Federal Assembly about the trends the country will follow in her international activity. The federal secretary of foreign affairs spoke in favour of the policy of goodneighbourliness in the Balkans, stressing that goodneighbourliness is of paramount importance and the striving of the Balkans to be a true zone of peace, cooperation, trust and security for all countries in the region. Under such conditions alone, Mr Vrhovec went on, can the efforts at converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone be stepped up. Elaborating on Yugoslavia's relations with neighbouring states the leader of Yugoslav diplomacy spoke first about Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. He said that over the past period a major progress has been achieved in the links of bilateral cooperation with Bulgaria in many spheres of life. At the same time, however, Mr Vrhovec recalled the well known Yugoslav stands on the so-called "outstanding questions" between the two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTRY'S IVANOV HOLDS TALKS IN UK

AU101946 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] London, 10 Feb (BTA) -- On February 8 and 9 consultations were held here between the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Great Britain. On the agenda of discussions were topical international issues, including East-West relations, disarmament, the Madrid meeting and the state and prospects for developing [word indistinct] relations. The delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria was led by Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. On the British side the talks were attended by parliamentary deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr (Julian Bullard). Mr Mariy Ivanov was received by Mr (Humphrey Atkins), lord keeper of the seal and first deputy minister of foreign affairs. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation met also the parliamentary deputy minister of commerce, Mr (Reginald Eyre), the permanent deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr (Michael Palliser), the director general of the British Council, Mr (John Berg) and the president of the Parliamentary Committee of Foreign Political matters, Mr (Anthony Kershaw). Matters related to the further development of relations in the mutual interests of the two countries were discussed at all the meetings. The talks proceeded in cordial atmosphere with the two parties to the talks revealing understanding of the need of further actions to improve cooperation and contacts.

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU111428 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 11 Feb (BTA) -- This year's trade between Bulgaria and Hungary will amount to about 325 million foreign currency leva, in other words 12 percent more as compared to 1981. This is provided for under the 1982 trade and payment protocol signed by the two countries here today. It is interesting to note that the growth of reciprocal trade outstrips the growth rates of the trade agreement between Bulgaria and Hungary for the 1981-85 period. The signatories of the document Mr Petur Bashikarov, first deputy minister of Bulgaria's foreign trade, and Mr Janos Vas, deputy minister of Hungary's foreign trade, emphasized that the agreements reached do not exhaust Bulgaria and Hungary's economic potentials and that in future a number of additional possiblities for cooperation will be realized. Under the protocol the proportion of machinery and equipment in bilateral trade will amount to about 60 per cent. Bulgaria is to deliver mainly machine-tools and hoisting and transport machinery, computer equipment, and will import farm machinery, motor-car equipment and electronic products. Further development is expected of specialization and joint production, mainly in bus-building, farm mechanical engineering, the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. As against 1981, this year the exchange of consumer goods will go up by 30 per cent.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GREECE

AU102003 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 10 Feb (BTA) -- A delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front has returned from Greece, where it took part in the celebrations of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and in the week of Bulgaro-Greek friendship. In the course of the visit Mr Pencho Kubadinski, leader of the delegation, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, met the prime minister of Greece and chairman of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Mr Andreas Papandreou, the PASOK Executive Buro, some top-ranking state and party officials, leaders of political parties and prominent public figures. A big reception took place at the "Great Britain" central Athens Hotel and was attended by important official figures. Before his departure from the Greek capital Mr Pencho Kubadinski told the BTA correspondent in Athens that the visit of the Bulgarian delegation in Greece marks a new stage not only in the relations between the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and PASOK. He said that it is a considerable contribution to the deepening and development of Bulgaro-Greek relations in the interests of the two nations, of consolidation of peace, cooperation and goodneighbourliness in the Balkans.

STROUGAL HOLDS TALKS WITH POLAND'S OBODOWSKI

AU111011 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Reception by L. Strougal; On the Expansion of Economic Cooperation With the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] Prague, 9 Feb (CTK) -- At the Prague Hrzan Palace on Tuesday, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal received a Polish delegation headed by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, which is paying a brief working visit to Czechoslovakia.

During their talk, Lubomir Strougal and Janusz Obodowski underscored the main tasks realized by the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic in the political and economic spheres. They paid great attention to the current international situation and its effect on the development of economic relations. In this connection they discussed the plans concerning the expansion of all-round economic cooperation, in the deepening of which the two countries have a lasting interest.

The reception was attended by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. Also present on the Polish side were Marian Wozniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Division General Wlodzimierz Oliwa, Wladyslaw Jablonski, minister-first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; and Kazimierz Szewczyk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish People's Republic in the CSSR.

GDANSK SHIPYARD ACTIVITY, BEJGER REMARKS NOTED

AU111256 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech in 10 February carries on page 6 the 1,300-word second and last part of Jan Lipavsky's report entitled "In Gdansk Yesterday and Today; In the V.I. Lenin Shipyard." The paper's Warsaw correspondent, Lipavsky, described his visit to the Gdansk shipyard and his impression of "brisk working activity everywhere, no loitering," adding that "the shipyard now has a new director general and other new leading workers. The 'Solidarity' extremists are interned, and those who did not want to work in the shipyard after 13 December could go. Nobody held them back, particularly if their stated reason for departure was that they disagreed with the state of emergency. They handed in their exterprise identity card and went," Lipavsky states and goes on to quote various employees on the benefits of the state of emergency. "We expect Walesa's and Rulewski's followers to raise their voices. But no, they are quiet. We are told they are waiting for their opportunity. However, the question is whether they will get it," Lipavsky continues and then quotes the deputy chairman of the party committee, Kaszlikowski: "Nine chairman of basic party organizations have been expelled. Now we are starting to check up on the members of the individual committees of basic organizations. Then it will be the turn of other party members. We judge that this is benefiting our organization and the party's good name." During the personal interviews, Kaszlikowski reportedly stated, the party members are frankly told: "If you have become involved in Solidarity's reactionary goals, you cannot continue to remain a party member."

Lipavsky then reports on his talk with S. Bejger, first secretary of the party's voivodship committee, in which it emerged that "roughly 10 percent of members had left the voivodship organization prior to 13 December (the total membership is 10,000); after the proclamation of the state of emergency, about 600 persons were either expelled or handed in their party membership cards." Lipavsky stresses that "this is no tragedy," because the party's strength lies in "its ideological and moral quality" and since it was exactly the organizations with large memberships that "had been disappointing in the past. After all, the ideological instability and strong influences of social democratism here on the coast are no secret. It is thus all the more difficult for those who want to, and must, return the party's Marxist-Leninist character to it," Lipavsky says. He then cites Bejger on the "replacement of the first secretary of the PZPR's voivodship committee, the continuing checkup on the leadership members and the replacement of two secretaries."

Lipavsky concludes by saying: "Not everybody understands the necessity for the state of emergency. The chaos in the heads of many people is literally enormous. A certain role is also to be played by so-called groups of party action, consisting of proven and experienced communists. They are helping the basic and local organizations to become, in a relatively short time, the party's advanced combat division which would involve the working people in a dialogue, so greatly needed and now broken off. In the conclusion of our talk, the Polish comrades told us: 'We will take our leave of those party members who will not express, and prove, their positive attitude to all measures of the state of emergency and who will not part with the Solidarity's extremist bosses."

POLISH PARTY EXHIBITION OPENS IN PRAGUE 9 FEB

AU111014 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 82 p 2

[CTK report in column "Via Teletype, Mail, Telephone..."]

[Text] An exhibition depicting the origin and the activity of the Polish [United] Workers' Party, which continues the traditions of the Polish revolutionary workers' movement, opened in the Polish Information and Cultural Center in Prague on Tuesday. The exhibition was prepared by the Lodz Museum of the Workers' Movement and will last until the end of February.

CPCZ'S INDRA RECEIVES IRANIAN DELEGATION LEADER

LD111722 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Deputy Prime Minister 'Abdollah Jasemi, head of the government delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran. The two representatives exchanged views on the further development of Czechoslovak-Iranian relations, including parliamentary relations.

HOFFMANN ADDRESS AT HAVANA TU CONGRESS REPORTED

LD112220 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 11 Feb (CTK correspondent) -- Trade unions must give a convincing answer to the basic problems of working people of the whole world, above all in the field of intensifying the struggle for peace, Chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann said here Thursday.

In the debate at the 10th World Trade Union Congress, Karel Hoffmann said that the international trade union movement has favourable conditions for carrying through its peace initiatives since the forces of progress, democracy and socialism are dominant. This is a field of activity where, in contrast to others, action unity of trade unions of various orientation can be achieved now, he said.

He called for an improvement in the activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions in the sphere of actions of solidarity.

Recalling the proposal made at the 9th World Trade Union Congress by Czechoslovak trade unionists for holding a seminar on the role of trade unions in the socialist countries, he said this seminar did not take place because those who had most objections to the position of trade unions in the socialist countries considered it impossible to attend such a seminar. Therefore, Czechoslovak trade unionists reiterate their proposal as they are convinced that only deeper contact may contribute to better understanding and cooperation.

FOJTIK, SOVIET ENVOY ATTEND FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD112346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Participants in the meeting at the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Prague recalled the history and significance of the journal, SVET SOVETU, today. The first issue of the journal of the Union of the Friends of the Soviet Union, SVET SOVETU, was issued 50 years ago.

The meeting today was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by its secretary, Jan Fojtik, a delegation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee led by its chairman, Vaclav David, and a delegation of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia led by the ambassador, Aleksandr Botvin.

KEMPNY ATTENDS MEETING ON INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY

LD111730 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The 2-day meeting of the Czech National Council's Committee for Industry and the Construction Industry ended in Prague today. In the presence of Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, the deputies discussed a report on stocks in sectors of the Czech Ministries of Industry and Construction. They noted that poor utilization of stocks, particularly in the last 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, adversely affected the starting point of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The development of stocks in 1981 showed that some negative influences persist. Above all, there are shortcomings in supplier-consumer relations and problems in supplies and stocking activities. This is partly brought about by the increased demands of the foreign and domestic market on the quality, fashionability and and technological standards of products.

The deputies also dealt with the rationalization of labor and the definition of its norms in the two ministries. In the discussion they pointed out some reserves, shortcomings in the utilization of working time and problems in setting up norms of work for the finishing operations in housing construction. The deputies critically assessed the influence of wage preferences in various branches and pointed to the existence of excessive paperwork.

HAVLIN VISITS JABLONEC SCHOOL, ENTERPRISES

LD112042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Today CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin participated in a debate entitled "The Party Talks With Youth" held at the Jablonecka Bizuterie vocational college in Jablonec nad Nisou. He explained to the apprentices the objectives of party policy in the sphere of education and schooling of the younger generation and also replied to some questions. Comrade Havlin also acquainted himself with the concept of the development of training schools in the Jablonec area and visited the Bizuterie enterprise and the Jablonec foreign trade enterprise.

EXPANDED LENTIL, SOYBEAN CROPS DISCUSSED

AU101231 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Edward Fasung report: "Contributions of the Agriculturists of the West Slovakia Region To Resolving the Albumen Program; On the Plate, as Well as in the Fodder Fund"]

[Summary] We need leguminous crops both for food and as components of fodder mixtures, "to replace the albumen concentrates imported at great cost from abroad," but also as preliminary crops, to sow prior to winter wheat which then will give better yields.

At the 16th CPCZ Congress, I. Janak, leading secretary of the West Slovak regional party committee, said that alfalfa and peas are the main albumen sources at present; this will change with the expansion of soybean acreage, because soybeans yield more albumen matter. "Another most important crop for human nourishment are lentils, most of which we also are importing. Our republic is annually spending 27 million currency korunas to purchase lentils," Janak said, pointing out that the CSSR could become self-sufficient in this crop merely by spending one-third of the currency needed for lentil imports to purchase machines and chemicals needed for producing lentils.

At the recent conference of leading workers of political and economic bodies, also attended by the CPCZ Central Committee department head Varga, "it was stated that so far the sufficient prerequisites have not yet been created in agricultural practice" for making self-sufficiency in lentils possible." "Above all, the experts have not yet sorted out the most reliable varieties of lentils and soybeans." The CSSR-developed Lenka brand has proved to be the best, better even than the brands offered abroad. What is lacking are the necessary machines and antiweed chemicals, particularly "sowing machines and post-harvesting machinery for lentils. Moreover, the Czechoslovak state norm for assessing the lentil harvest must be finally resolved, because the existing norm, dating from 1973, had been set on the basis of quality features of the Lebanese large-grain lentils. But under our conditions these parameters cannot be achieved." Naturally, the nutritional value demanded of lentils should be preserved. "However, as J. Sabik, CSSR deputy minister of agriculture and food, stated in this connection at the conference mentioned, the new Czechoslovak state norm for assessing lentils cannot be expected this year; its creation will require at least 2-3 years."

The present worries of soybean cultivators are rather similar. "That is why this conference adopted specific measures and specified the persons responsible for resolving them in time." The measures also concern the "ensurance of the timely delivery of the necessary amount of seeds."

"The agriculturists of the West Slovakia Region want to cultivate lentils on 2,500 hectares this year, and soybeans on 1,200 hectares. They should be met halfway, and the central bodies and services enterprises should ensure for them sufficient amounts of seeds and antiweed chemicals, as well as deliveries of necessary machinery."

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ROMANIA -- Nicolae Marin, de-uty chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, who is currently visiting the CSSR, was received on 3 February in Prague by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier. They discussed the deepening of economic cooperation between the CSSR and Romania in the presence of Jan Strba, deputy chairman of the CSSR's State Planning Commission, and the Romanian ambassador to the CSSR, Cornel Panzaru. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Feb 82 p 2 AU]

ACCORD WITH SFRY RADIO -- J. Risko, central director of the Czechoslovak radio, and B. Dadic, chairman of the program commission of the Yugoslav radio and television, signed in Belgrade a new working protocol on cooperation in the 1982-83 period. [Text] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 1 Feb 82 p 2 AU]

CONTACTS WITH SPAIN -- On 2 February, a constituent session of the Czechoslovak-Spanish committee, attached to the CSSR Society for International Relations, was held in Prague in the presence of Evzen Erban, the society's chairman, who introduced Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak radio, as the committee's chairman. The committee will be developing contacts with its partner organization, which started operating last year in Madrid and other Spanish cities. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Feb 82 p 2 AU]

INDRA SEES CANADIAN ENVOY -- Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, today received Hugh David Peel, the ambassador of Canada in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 8 Feb 82 LD]

REAGAN'S BUDGET MEETS WITH GROWING CRITICISM

DW121120 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch]

[Text] Washington -- So far people everywhere in the United States still mustered a certain degree of understanding if the Reagan administration held its predecessors responsible for the chronic economic problems. But this attitude is changing abruptly now that White House has submitted to Congress a new budget which drives arms expenditures to astronomical levels at the expense of drastic social cuts and presents to the country record deficits which set many question marks with regard to the promised economic recuperation of the United States.

It is not just the Democrats in Congress who are afraid that their unpopularity in the strata of voters will increase if they once again support a budget which will bloat the deficit to $345 billion in the next 3 years. Senator Carl Levin from the automobile state of Michigan, where unemployment has increased to a threatening rate of 18 percent, warned that the arms boom, which requires a financial blood-letting, is tantamount to a economic declaration of war on the people of the United States. Displeasure is evidently beginning to spread also among the Republicans, Reagan's governing party. Some congressmen likened Reagan's economic policy to that of President Hoover which led straight into the great depression.

Senator Silvio Conte, senior Republican in the Budget Committee, declared that he disapproves of the priorities set by the Reagan Government. The military expenditures are too high, the social cuts too severe, he said. Senator D'Amato, Reagan's strong republican pillar in New York, called the budget absolutely unrealistic, since it does not tackle the really complicated problems of the United States.

It is not the fear of losing the voters' sympathies in a year when Congress is due to be newly elected, dear listeners. The emerging opposition is attributable to much more profound causes. Financing the policy of gigantic arms buildup through record budget dificits, which by 1985 will climb to a level of $350 billion, inevitably means that the U.S. Government must contract new loans, that the central banks will hike interest rates to contain monetary circulation, that investment activities will be lying idle, the economy will stagnate and the already chronic problems of the United States -- mass unemployment and record inflation -- will be solved.

President Reagan this week embarked on blitz visits to Minnesota, Iowa and Indiana to defend his economic policy against the rising criticism. But a President who had gone into the election campaign with the promise to eliminate the chronic deficits in order to lead the United States to economic renewal, but now drives the country into the biggest state indebtedness, hazards his credibility.

While the President was defending his program in the country, a faction formed in Congress around Senator Hollings which calls for a freeze of the military and social expenditures at the present level. At the same time forces among the Democrats and Republicans disappointed by Reagan's budget. Since governors, mayors, city representatives, citizen's coalitions -- and quite evidently the Wall Street banks -- more and more voice their doubts that the present economic policy is the proper dedicine for America's renewal, it seems to be inevitable that -- as the Washington POST writes -- this Reagan administration is sailing a collision course.

U.S. POLICY OF 'DIKTAT' AT MADRID CRITICIZED

DW112107 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1837 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Guenter Leuschner Madrid dispatch]

[Text] This afternoon as well as yesterday the CSCE editorial commission was meeting here. Their task consists in formulating those passages of a final document on which agreement was not achieved as yet. But today like yesterday no business-like work was possible because of the U.S. boycott.

U.S. delegation leader Kampelman has stated before journalists that the United States had not even bothered with bringing its experts for the editorial work along from Washington. This, too, is a means of pressure aimed at forcing a discontinuation of the negotiations. This is what the United States desires and what it conceals only painful behind the demand for a long-term adjournment.

Yet in this respect, too, it needs at least the support of its own allies. But only shortly prior to the opening of the Madrid conference a spokesman of the FRG Foreign Office as well as the EC foreign ministers in Brussels had come out against such an adjournment. Since then there is talk of differences within NATO and of massive pressure exerted by Washington with a view to imposing on its partners a stance directed against their own interests which is bound to endanger the CSCE process and thereby also the bases of European detente. If and to what extent this policy of diktate will achieve its aim will perhaps be shown tomorrow when the plenum will decide upon its working plan for the near future.

BERLIN DAILY REPORTS TV SERIES ON CIA 'CRIMES'

AU111714 East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 10 Feb 82 p 7

[Unattributed report: "American Documentation on CIA Crimes"]

[Summary] "'On Orders of the Company' is the title of a documentary film made by the Americans Alan Frankovich and Howard Dratch which began yesterday and which the GDR Television service will continue to present in its evening programs today and on 14 February. More than 50 former CIA directors and agents, ambassadors, government officials and senators make statements in this spectacular film, which received the special prize of the jury at the 23rd Leipzig Documentary and Short Film Festival.

The carefully researched materials illustrate the history of the CIA since its founding and its role in U.S. foreign policy, and the interrelations between an imperialist secret service and business, crime and politics. "In the first installment, eyewitnesses prove by thus far unpublished facts the CIA's penetration of U.S. and European trade unions."

The second installment mainly deals with secret service operations in Latin America and also reports on the secret operations against Cuba. The third installment describes the secret war waged by U.S. imperialism in places such as Chile, Angola and Iran.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON 'BRUTALITY' OF IMPERIALISM

AU102036 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Commentary by "Dr K.": "The Face of Imperialism Is Becoming More and More Repulsive: Violence and Hypocricy"]

[Excerpts] As communists, we have known for a long time that imperialism is violent and mendacious by nature. It is an experience also of the German history of this century that these qualities manifest themselves particularly clearly in times of exacerbated crisis of the system.

It is noteworthy that today, independently from the fundamental realizations about imperialism, rejection and indignation are growing in the world, last but not least in the countries of West Europe: the indignation of people who simply have retained their commonsense and their decency, indignation about the impositions to which they find themselves exposed through the propaganda noise and the actions of the most aggressive groups of imperialism. This is evidenced by statements of such different political origin as, for example, that of the president of Zambia and that of the Wuerzburg metal workers, which we are carrying on our paper's front page today.

After the broadcast last week of the anti-Polish television spectacle which was concocted in the imperialist media kitchen and prescribed by Washington to its NATO allies, the television stations received telephone calls from people who had watched it. Their unvarnished words -- Western transmitters reported about this with a certain embarrassment -- reflected the anger of those whom one had attempted to make fools of.

Here the limits of the imperialist stupefaction machinery are becoming visible. At the same time, it becomes clear that this is not merely a question of moral condemnation of hypocricy and cynicism. What is at stake are indeed vital questions. Imperialism, shaken by its deep general crisis, more and more a burden and a danger for the people it dominates, is resorting to aggressive action against the new society of peace and human dignity. To this end West Europe and especially the FRG is to be turned into a missile shooting range against socialism. The protest of millions of people in the NATO countries' peace movement is also directed against the insulting underestimation of their commonsense, and against immoral impositions. It merges with the concern about survival in view of the nuclear infernal machine Made in USA [English term used] that NATO wants to give them as a present.

Deputy sheriffs of the world gendarme obviously need not heed international law. Israel is being protected not only when it attacks other states and occupies foreign territories, but also when it formally annexes them, as has been done now regarding the Syrian Golan Heights. The land robbers are publicly protected without embarrassment, indeed even in the UN forum, and the UN Charter is grossly disregarded.

The imperialist system is also downright directed against its own people. A former American president proclaimed a "crusade against poverty." Today a crusade against the poor is being waged. They are being deprived of subsidized housing, school meals, food stamps, public health services, and subsidies -- in favor of armament, in favor of the rich. The conservative periodical U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT declares, satisfied with the latest style: "Suddenly it is ok to be rich and to also show it."

That is the face of imperialism: brutal against its own people, brutal against other peoples. It is not merely a question of some individuals; it is the nature of the imperialist system that at present is being brought out in a very tough manner. The hypocricy that accompanies it, as we have seen, is more and more being seen through, however. Indeed it is so transparent that it nearly appears as mockery of the strongest imperialist power vis-a-vis its own allies, which are thus to be disciplined.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS TO PCF CONGRESS

LD031344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0303 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR's 2 million and more communists are linked by ties of solidarity with the resolute struggle of the French Communist Party [PCF] for peace, democracy and socialism. This is stated by the SED Central Committee in its message of greetings to the 24th PCF Congress.

The message, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, continues: "Your party has become a recognized and irreplaceable force in shaping the destiny of the French nation despite many obstacles and difficulties. This is expressed also in the participation of PCF ministers in the government."

The message of greeting also states: "You work together with other democratic forces in the interests of a positive change in the living conditions of the working people. As a representative of the interests of the working class, the PCF strives for specific solutions in overcoming the dire effects of the capitalist crisis, in defending and developing democratic rights and in showing the French people the way to a socialist society."

The greetings message continues: "In the present international situation, which has become dangerously tense as a result of imperialism's policy of confrontation and arms drive, the PCF is making an effective contribution with its initiatives and actions to the solution of the vital issue of our time -- the safeguarding of peace through the maintenance of detente, ending the arms race and specific measures for disarmament. Your party decisively rejects the hysterical anticommunist and antisocialist slander campaign and adopts a stance against the policy of pressure, interference, sanctions and boycott, which is in contravention of international law. Loyal to its great revolutionary tradition the PCF is exercising active international solidarity."

"It gives us great satisfaction," the greetings message concludes, "that close fraternal ties exist between the SED and the PCF. Our party will continue its contribution to strengthening the unity of action of the communists and to cooperation among all peoples who support the safeguarding of peace and oppose the danger of a nuclear world war."

SIGNATORY OF PUBLISHED PEACE APPEAL INTERROGATED

DW120916 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Otto Joerg Weis dispatch: "Appeal Signatory Interrogated in East Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 11 February -- Several signatories of the East Berlin appeal "Creating Peace Without Arms" have been temporarily arrested and subjected to intensive interrogations by the East Berlin authorities since the publication of this appeal in FRG newspapers. Especially East Berlin youth vicar Reiner Eppelmann, who last year had first called on SED General Secretary Erich Honecker and then on the public with initiatives concerning confidence-building measures, found himself exposed to interrogations by the GDR Prosecutor General's Office for nearly 2 days before he was allowed to join his wife again Thursday.

The 39-year-old vicar had been summoned to East Berlin from an ecclesiastical preparation sojourn in a village near Finsterwalde Tuesday. Meanwhile, it has been learned from other signatories of the peace appeal who advocate a denuclearized and demilitarized Europe, that they had to go through interrogations of 2 to 4 hours' duration in the past few days during which -- reliable sources say -- they were repeatedly confronted with the Springer combine's BERLINER MORGENPOST, Tuesday edition, as incriminating evidence. The paper had reported that GDR citizens' initiative under the headline: "East Berlin Vicar for Soviet Pullout."

Pastor Said Released

NC111737 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 11 Feb (AFP) -- East Berlin Pastor Rainer Eppelmann, a pacifist leader arrested by East German security police yesterday, was released today, his wife told the West Berlin leftist daily, TAGESZEITUNG.

He had reportedly been accused of "defamatory propaganda against the state," which carries a maximum 10-year prison term. A reliable source said East German authorities had decided not to prosecute him.

Pastor Eppelmann is the author of "A Berlin Appeal -- Creating Peace Without Arms," the unexpurgated text of which was published this week by several West German newspapers.

The text calls for abolishing all nuclear arms in Europe, withdrawing all World War II allied occupational forces -- including those of the United States, France, the Soviet Union and Britain -- from Europe, and installing in East Germany a "social peace service" for conscientious objectors.

It also calls for an end to military training in schools, an end to the East German civil defense service, and a halt to production of war-oriented toys.

The text was signed by some 30 East Germans, including the author's wife and the celebrated East German dissident, Prof Robert Havemann, who has been under strict police surveillance since he turned down advice to emigrate.

Pastor Eppelmann, active in youth affairs and attached to East Berlin's Samariter parish, belongs to an apparently small, mainly protestant "citizens initiative group."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS TO SECURITY MINISTRY

AU102049 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the ministers, soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers and generals of the Ministry of State Security of the GDR:

On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the Ministry of State Security, the SED Central Committee conveys to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

Led by the SED and based on the confidence of our country's working people, in the past year the members of the Ministry of State Security and the "Feliks Dzierzynski" guard regiment honorably fulfilled the class assignment of the 10th SED Congress with revolutionary vigilance, great political responsibility and great combat readiness and preparadness for action, and proved themselves to be a reliable instrument of power of the working class.

THe GDR Chekists and the fighters on the invisible front have uncovered many peace-endangering and antisocialist plans of the imperialist opponent, and have frustrated its subversive machinations. In that way they made a substantial contribution to further strengthening and consolidating the GDR as a stable and dynamically developing socialist state.

The SED Central Committee expresses its thanks and respect for this to you, Comrade Minister, the party organizations and all communists in the Ministry for State Security, as well as to the scouts and patriotic forces.

Comrade soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers and generals of the Ministry of State Security:

In view of the confrontation and intensified armament policy of the most reactionary and aggressive circles of world imperialism, above all the United States and NATO, through which the international situation has been significantly aggravated, highest revolutionary vigilance, greatest personal readiness for action and conscientious chekist performance of duty are required.

The further consistent uncovering and frustrating of the peace-endangering and misanthropic plans and machinations of the enemy are of decisive importance for maintaining and defending peace as the basic question of the struggle in the present times.

The SED Central Committee is convinced that the members of the Ministry of State Security and the "Feliks Dzierzynski" guard regiment will continue to honorably fulfill the class assignment of the 10th party congress under all conditions.

For this, it is necessary to do everything for the political-ideological steeling of the communists, for increasing the fighting strength of the party organizations in the Ministry for State Security, and for the qualification of political-operative work. The relationship of confidence between the organs of the Ministry of State Security and the workers class must be consolidated, and the alliance with the Soviet chekists must be further developed.

The SED Central Committee wishes all members of the Ministry of State Security and the "Feliks Dzierzynski" guard regiment much success, creative vigor and all the best in implementing the tasks transferred to them in 1982, the 65th year since the victorious Red October.

The GDR Council of Ministers also conveyed congratulations.

ADN INTERVIEWS POLISH YOUTH UNION CHAIRMAN

AU102117 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Feb 82 p 6

[Text] Warsaw (ADN) -- The Union of the Polish Socialist Youth (ZSMP) has started a nation-wide movement for mobilizing the youth. The education of the youth in the spirit of the ideals of socialism, patriotism and internationalism is its most important concern. This was stated by ZSMP Chairman Jerzy Jaskiernia in a talk with ADN. Many initiatives in the field of housing and in the economy in general have already been started, and there is an upward trend in the membership.

"We want to consolidate the conviction that the solution of the problems of the youth depends on the youth itself, on its daily attitude, its initiative and its honest work," added the chairman of the union, which has 2 million members. He called including the young generation in the implementation of socialist democracy another important aim. "Here we also think of examples in the socialist countries, for instance in the GDR. There, there is a youth law, there is a faction of the FDJ in the People's Chamber. Therefore, we are closely cooperating with the FDJ and even want to increase this cooperation."

HARRY TISCH ADDRESSES CUBAN TRADE UNIONISTS

LD091120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0832 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 9 Feb (ADN) -- A friendship meeting was held today in Guines, 70 km southeast of Havana between a GDR trade unions (FDGB) delegation and members of a brigade of the Cuban Transportation Workers Trade Union. The FDGB delegation is to attend the 10th World Trade Union Congress. During a cordial meeting, the head of the delegation, Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive, handed over an FDGB banner and an Ernst Thaelmann badge to the Cuban workers, who, in the countrywide socialist competition in this year's sugar cane harvest, took an outstanding place.

In the presence of Guillermo Garcia Frias, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minister of transportation, and representatives of the Communist Party and trade unions of Cuba, Harry Tisch stressed: "All progressive mankind is proud of the achievements of socialist Cuba. Our joint successes strengthen socialism." The working class and the GDR people stand firmly at the side of the Cuban people.

The forthcoming 10th World Trade Union Congress will demonstrate the strength of the world's working class, Harry Tisch continued. The discussions in Havana will "be an expression of our will to do everything for peace, disarmament and for the improvement of life." He paid tribute to the great efforts of the Cuban workers, made for socialist construction in the face of the stepped-up policy of threats and boycott by U.S. imperialism. The hard work of the workers of Cuba and of the GDR contribute toward the even more dynamic development of socialism and thus to making peace more secure, Harry Tisch stressed.

After the meeting there were many friendly talks between members of the FDGB delegation and the Cuban workers, whose aim this year is to exceed last year's sugar cane harvest, which was the most productive in Cuba's history.

HONECKER BIRTHDAY TELEGRAM TO SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

AU101523 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Truong Chinh, SRV State Council chairman:

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh:

On your 75th birthday I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR as well as myself. Your work of many years in leading party and state functions of the SRV is most closely linked with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for national independence and social progress.

As SRV State Council chairman, you have a particular share in the great successes which the Vietnamese people are achieving in building socialism under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party. In your responsible work, you make an important contribution toward developing and strengthening the fraternal relations between our two parties, states and peoples. Your day of honor is a welcome occasion to state that the relations between our two fraternal parties, states and peoples are further developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism at a high level, and that the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and SRV of 4 December 1977 is being successfully implemented in the interest of our peoples.

I wish you, Dear Comrade Truong Chinh, best health, creative vigor and personal well-being.

MUECKENBERGER CONFERS WITH AUSTRIAN CP LEADER

LD111716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna, 11 Feb (ADN) -- At the end of his visit to Austria, SED member Erich Mueckenberger met Austrian Communist Party Chairman Franz Muhri on Thursday in Vienna. Questions of the international development of the communist world movement and cooperation between the two parties were discussed. There was complete agreement on all questions.

The two sides described it as the joint task of their parties with all peace forces to combat the danger of a nuclear war in Europe, which emanates from the present confrontationist and rearmament policy of the United States. They expressed their support for concrete international agreements on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equal security, as proposed by the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

VERNER RECEIVES VISITING DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION

LD101852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) -- The delegation of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League, which is on a visit to the GDR, was today received by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The delegation, which is headed by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the league's Central Committee, had been invited by the FDJ to pay a friendly visit. Paul Verner said the delegation's visit is a significant contribution in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and against the forces of confrontation and war. He reaffirmed the GDR's determination to effectively support the Soviet Union's proposals for the limitation and reduction of armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Yi Yong-su said that his delegation's visit to the GDR is an expression of the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, peoples and youth organizations of the two countries. He condemned the exacerbation of the international situation caused by U.S. imperialism, NATO's arms drive and the decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe as a grave danger to world peace.

1982 AID AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH VIETNAM 10 FEB

LD101846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) -- An agreement between the governments of the GDR and Vietnam on material aid to the SRV in 1982 was signed in Berlin today. The aid will be financed by solidarity donations from the people of the GDR and their social organizations, especially the FDGB. The supplies include medicines, teaching materials and other aid goods and also equipment for an orthopedic center and the setting up and redesigning of workshops. The agreement was signed by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese ambassador to the GDR, Pham Van Kim. In a toast, Gerhard Weiss called the agreement a further sign of the fraternal relations and solidarity between the two states and peoples. He expressed the high esteem of the people of the GDR for the efforts of the working people of Vietnam in socialist construction.

PROFILE ON NEW AMBASSADOR TO UNITED NATIONS

WA111700 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] Harry Ott has presented the general secretary of the United Nations his credentials as the new GDR ambassador to the UN in New York. Concurrently Ott has been appointed one of the GDR's deputy foreign ministers. Ott's predecessor in New York, Florin, was also one of the GDR's deputy foreign ministers while serving at the UN. Born in Chemnitz on 15 October 1933, a member of a weaver's family, Ott has been a member of the SED since 1952 and is a typical representative of the GDR's young generation of diplomats. In 1952 he studied economics at the University of Leipzig, and in 1953 he was sent to the Institute for International Relations in Moscow, the Soviet school for diplomats, where he received a degree in political science in 1959. Subsequently he returned to the GDR and worked first in the GDR's Ministry for Foreign Affairs before transferring to a party assignment. While employed in the important Department of International Relations of the SED Central Committee, he became the department's deputy chief in 1966. In March 1974 he became the GDR's ambassador in Moscow. In this undoubtedly most important foreign diplomatic post of the GDR, Ott performed to the satisfaction of all concerned until the end of 1980. Upon return to the GDR, prior to his UN appointment, he again worked in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs. He has been a member of the SED Central Committee since 1976.

GASPAR INTERVIEW ON POLAND, TRADE UNIONS 6 FEB

AU110842 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Feb 82 p 3

[Report on interview with Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Politburo member, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council and WFTU president, on Hungarian television on 6 February: "We Will Find the Most Effective Methods for Serving the Workers' Interests Even Better; Television Statement by Sandor Gaspar on the Significance of the Tenth World Trade Union Congress and Timely Questions of the Trade Union Movement"]

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, WFTU president and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, made a statement on Hungarian television on Saturday about the significance of the Tenth World Trade Union Congress and a few timely questions of the international and Hungarian trade union movement.

In his interview, granted to Andras Sugar, Sandor Gaspar, delving into issues that will be discussed at the world congress, said the following, among other things:

"There are tasks that have emerged in a novel form, at least in a few respects. What is novel? I would mention two things alone. The congress will be held in Havana, in Latin America, on the American Continent and in a socialist country for the first time in the WFTU's existence. For that reason, we intend to give the congress a Latin American character; more precisely, we intend to deal as specifically as possible with questions of the Latin American working people. We asked the Latin American organizations for a speaker on this point of the agenda. That will be one characteristic of the congress and I think that it will be a good thing. The second very significant new element is that noncurrent questions will have to be answered at the congress, searching for how the trade union movement of the eighties will be able to fulfill constantly increasing social requirements. That is a very great task.

"The WFTU is not the only worldwide organization. There are two additional ones. However, the WFTU is the only organization whose ranks encompass cohesively the trade unions of the socialist countries, developing countries and some capitalist countries. This in itself means that the WFTU must always make very specific allowances for whom it is speaking to when it defines its own endeavors and objectives.

"Only with regard to our endeavor are we a homogeneous world organization, the only world organization that always formulates what it has to say on a class basis. However, we must do so in a differentiated manner, because something that may be of no use to the socialist countries could be very important, for instance, to the trade union movement of a developing country."

Increasing Requirements, New Tasks

"What is at issue here? It is the fact that social development has accelerated and the economic crisis is making its effect felt in a different manner and in different forms in all parts of the world. At one time, the trade union movement began with the objective and confined its activity to ensuring that the working man should sell his labor under more favorable conditions in the capitalist countries. In addition, the earlier trade union movement had done a great deal to satisfy cultural requirements as well. That is no longer sufficient today. The capitalist countries' trade union movement is unable to fulfill the increasing requirements, because a mere satisfaction of material requirements is no longer enough -- and even that is becoming increasingly difficult. In our discussions with our Western partners, we have mentioned on more than one occasion, and also discussed together, the fact that it is not accidental that the right to have a say in matters is being demanded with overwhelming force. The working man wants to be an integral part of things in all parts of the world today.

This say in matters, which has been initiated in different ways in Sweden, Denmark, Britain and the FRG, shows an increasing demand, the satisfying of which is not a task of yesterday, but of tomorrow and the day after.

"Also in Western Europe, the trade union movement would like to be a participant in power. More precisely, the capitalist countries' working people also would like the trade union movement to participate in power and not only pose demands from the outside, but actively participate in the shaping of processes; that is, struggle not only for satisfying specific daily requirements, because that can no longer be done today with the old methods."

Lessons of Poland

"This growing demand manifests itself in the socialist countries' movement as well. One thing should be clearly realized: The socialist countries' trade union movement has done a great deal and earned historical merit in the past 30 years -- this applies primarily to the Soviet trade unions. The trade union movement of the rest of the socialist countries has also earned undying merit in the struggle to achieve and consolidate power. Still, tasks are much more complex and finely modulated today than at the time of the struggle for power. That is shown also by the events in Poland. We possess more historical experience today and clearly see and realize that the socialist countries' trade union movement does not have an appropriate jurisdiction and does not have its own independent mein and character. In other words, the fact that if it operates only according to instructions -- that is, if its task is merely implementing a given policy, but it has no scope or means for developing and shaping policy -- this leads or can lead to social conflicts sooner or later. This is by now an historical experience. And I repeat: This is borne out also by the events in Poland.

"I will not indulge in making predictions even in retrospect, but this much must be honestly said, that we realized and felt years ago that there was tension in Poland. In a form permitted by propriety, we, the Hungarian trade unions, and also the trade unions of the rest of the socialist countries broached this to our Polish friends and comrades. Unfortunately, however, it is an historical fact that the Polish trade union movement did not play a determining role, or to put it more precisely: It would not pursue activity toward satisfying the requirements of the working people. It should be clearly realized that no one should or must monopolize thinking under socialist conditions. Although changing conditions of ownership is the essence in the struggle for power, what comes later is much more finely modulated. It is a very great strength of the socialist system that it frees every creative force. Unfortunately, however -- this is not everywhere the same -- it imposes limits on this creative force afterwards. Creative force must be permitted to unfold freely! I will repeat that thinking must not be expropriated or monopolized. Everyone's opinion is needed. Opinions are needed before we can define tasks, very complex tasks in the economy and culture and other areas, because it is not possible always to decide issues accurately and well at one single post. And every opinion must be learned before we define tasks.

"The paramount lesson of the Polish events -- for the short and long term alike, I think -- is that we must contemplate what, in fact, justifies the existence of the trade union movement under socialist conditions. We are Marxists and Leninists and have never kept this a secret. Indeed, we profess this: If we want to achieve the communist society dreamed of by Marx and Lenin, then the trajectory of the trade union movement must be constantly rising, because the trade union movement must fulfill a significant role, not dreamed up but a planned communist self-administration. And this cannot be done overnight because it will have to be a process.

"Working men administering their own society -- the trade union movement will have to play a determining role in this, but it requires jurisdiction, competence, scope and means. Let me cite an example that may apply only to us: It would have been possible to avoid the 1956 Hungarian events if the trade union movement had the jurisdiction and competence it has today.

Of course, things cannot be looked at in stasis: Following 1956, we Hungarian communists, have resolved that we, the Hungarian trade unions, will not accept any opinion as being nonappealable, but will not regard our own opinion as nonappealable either. We are in the fortunate position of having our own view on every fundamental issue. We have every opportunity to proclaim and assert it. Thus, we do not operate according to instructions, for the Hungarian trade union movement has its own independent image and character.

"That involves very great responsibility. There is less chance of making a mistake through the fact that the party, government and trade union movement appraise the tasks together, although it is possible to err even so. However, if the person with the greatest function is always right everywhere, there is a much greater scope for error."

The Activity of the Hungarian Trade Unions

Replying to a question posed about the activity of the Hungarian trade union movement in protecting interests, the secretary general of the National Trade Union Council said:

"Often, we have serious debates with the government and other state organs. In the last analysis, we come to terms. We come to terms because we know what is possible, for we, too, are inside and not outside the fence. Let me say it with a not quite proper expression: Money is always in the government's pocket, but we know how much money there is in the government's pocket. We, too, have our hand in the government's pocket. It is no use for us to argue. It is no use for us to want this or that. We know what is possible. A sense of reality has always been an indispensable requirement in the movement. It is even more so today. Should we advertise on television and radio that we had a session with government leaders the day before yesterday and that our opinion was so and so and they said such and such... One result of that would be that we would also put the government in an awkward position, because the government does not lack good will when it cannot decide this question or that in a manner we would like and public opinion would like. What counts here is the final outcome. If, in the present difficult economic situation, Hungary has so far managed to weather difficult conditions as perhaps not even five European countries could, that is due not only to the work of the trade union movement, but it is due to that as well. Still, neither the government nor the trade unions need laurels. The cause needs successes and realistic and substantive decisions. Therefore, the essence here is not propaganda, but what is happening. The time will probably come when we will be able to present views to the public in more detail."

In conclusion, paying tribute to the significance of the Havana world congress, Sandor Gaspar stated:

"I am convinced that we will find the most effective methods to serve the interests of workers even better at the Tenth World Trade Union Congress. We are convinced that it will be a successful and good congress, and serve the working people of the world.

GASPAR OPENING WFTU CONGRESS SPEECH REPORTED

LD111115 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 10 Feb (MTI) -- The 10th World Trade Union Congress began its work Wednesday morning in Havana with the attendance of about one thousand delegates on behalf of 400 organizations rallying 206 million workers.

President Sandor Gaspar, who occupied the chair of the opening speech:

"The venue of the conference points out clearly the changes that are taking place in the world trade union movement. The trade unions of Latin America are making their presence on the international battleground of class struggle increasingly felt."

"The world trade union movement considers its duty to study the particular problems of the developing world and to make efforts for their solution as in our age the forces of production are gradually becoming international. Class struggle too is growing beyond the national borders."

The composition of the congress also shows how multifaceted the international trade union movement is. Still, in spite of the differences, there are identical problems and tasks, common traits in the trade union work in the capitalist, developing and socialist countries. Our common task is to protect the individual and group interests of the workers. We have to deal with the question of employment which causes serious problems in several countries nowadays, and also with the influencing of the policies of distribution and income regulation," said Sandor Gaspar and went on to add:

"The solidarity of the workers' class is a reliable base of the unity of action of the international trade union movement. Beside promoting one another's goals and efforts, genuine workers' solidarity preconditions also the objective criticism of the brothers-in-arms. Exactly this is its principal value."

"The experiences of the past four years prove that there is a way of entering the path of raprochement, even cooperation. Promising results have been attained especially in the development of bilateral relations. Unfortunately there has been less success of any note in the case of international centers."

"Especially in the capitalist and developing countries, but indirectly also in the socialist countries, we are confronted with new problems produced by the growing role of the multinational concerns. This changes the whole strategy of the trade union struggle. It would be indispensable that we jointly take action against the multinational companies."

Then the president of the World Federation of Trade Unions spoke about global problems. He mentioned as first the struggle for the preservation of peace, relaxation of international tension and for curbing the armament race. He stressed that the WFTU was ready to cooperate with all those people who wanted to do something in order to promote this vital cause of mankind.

Fundamental problems for the workers of the world are also economic development and the formation of a new economic order. The trade unions have to make efforts for the formation of such a new order of development and world economic relations which helps reduce the gap between the advanced and backward countries while fully observing the interests of all workers.

"These questions are focal problems of the trade unions. Therefore, we have to create the possibility for the delegates of the world congress to expound their views on the questions of promoting peace and disarmament, joint struggle against the transnational enterprises, development and the formation of a new economic order, in three special work committees," said Sandor Gaspar in conclusion.

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS MADRID PROCEDURAL DEBATE

LD111150 Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Feb (MTI) -- "Even if we knew only that after the first nine speakers had left the floor in the resumed Madrid meeting, a nearly 7-hour debate over the rules of procedure broke out Tuesday afternoon, the political reasons behind would yet be clear," the Madrid correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG writes in his Thursday commentary entitled "Procedure and Policy".

Analysing this political background, the paper says that Western newsmen expecting some sort of a second edition of Reagan's 'Polish TV show' wanted to know 'why the Atlantic foreign ministers are silenced'. This, of course, was not quite true, for by that time the foreign ministers of five NATO countries, including the United States, had made their speeches.

"But on seeing the Western calculations several days before how the Polish chairman of the meeting was going to 'abuse' its special position, when certain foreign ministers of NATO are intervening in his country's home affairs, the Polish delegation decided to keep most strictly the rules of procedure, which, like all other decisions, had been adopted by the meeting unanimously.

"With obvious political motivation, the United States wanted a foreign ministeral demonstration in Madrid. This, of course, is up to it, for the government of every country is free to decide by whom it wishes to represent itself. But while organizing this demonstration the NATO experts did not pay attention to the limited amount of time available for talks in the morning. In this way, all the NATO ministers could have taken the floor only if those speaking before had cut their addresses shorter or had upset the rules of procedures approved also by their representatives.

"The socialist countries, however, were of the view that the rules of procedure must not be violated, for it may create a precedent that may disturb the entire future course of the conference," the Madrid correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG concludes his commentary.

KOROM'S PARIS RALLY SPEECH 6 FEB REPORTED

AU091442 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Feb 82 p 3

[Paris correspondent's report on speech by Mihaly Korom, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at a 6 February rally in Bobigny, near Paris: "Mihaly Korom Conveys the MSZMP's Greetings"]

[Text] In his speech at the solidarity rally, Mihaly Korom conveyed the MSZMP Central Committee's warm and comradely greetings and good wishes to the 24th PCF Congress and all French communists and then said:

"Our French comrades have reached a new phase of their struggle, one promising valuable experiences. It could provide important lessons not only for the French, but for the entire international communist and workers movement."

Wishing the PCF success in this activity, he continued: "From the work of your congress to date, we were gratified to note that a number of common endeavors permeate our parties' activity. Our peoples living in peace and security, leading lives worthy of human beings, is most important for both you and us. In the present tense international situation -- which is becoming further aggravated through the artificially fomented cold-war campaign on the Polish issue -- both our parties regard it as their principal task to use their best endeavors to promote a continuation of the policy of detente, restraining of the arms race and thwarting the irresponsible acts of those hindering these.

"Under the present conditions of the intensification of the international class struggle, we regard it as more important than ever that, aware of the responsibility they have assumed for the fate of mankind, the communist and workers parties should act, individually and collectively, in an internationalist spirit to defend the correctly construed interests of peace and socialism.

"Our party most resolutely condemns the adventurous attempts of aggressive NATO circles to upset the international balance of power that has developed. We repudiate the anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign hypocritically initiated under the pretext of human rights. We regard inconsistent with the Helsinki Final Act the political and economic pressure and policy of sanctions that are meant to induce the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries to -- as is said -- "liberalize" their domestic systems. How else can this be regarded than open intervention in the socialist countries' domestic affairs?

"It is an obvious fact that -- although they have a great deal to do still in this respect -- the socialist countries, by virtue of the nature of their system, have accomplished an incomparably superior democracy even to date than any capitalist country.

"For us, Hungarian communists, there are two major criteria of and requirements for socialism: on the one hand, constant improvement of living and working conditions, and, on the other hand, consistent development of socialist democracy. Democracy and exercising human rights have for long been, not only on paper but in fact, part of our socialist fatherland's living and strengthening reality in all areas of life."

Mihaly Korom concluded his speech as follows: "Historical development does not know any cliches. In addition to common fundamental features, socialism has many faces. It is a constantly changing reality, in which necessarily emerging contradictions and the fact that they remain temporarily and protractedly unresolved create a complex and in certain cases a difficult situation from time to time. Communist parties thinking and acting in a Marxist-Leninist spirit regard that as a concomitant of socialist development. The world system of socialism is young. The capitalist society needed centuries for it to become consolidated. We are convinced that socialism will not need such a long time. We are confident that, learning from each other's experiences, we can count on a more rapid development of socialism in the coming period. We have faith in the vitality and spreading of socialism, because, together with you, we profess that socialism will bring a more secure and better future for mankind.

SALVADORAN FRONT OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON 'FIGHT'

LD111444 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Feb (MTI) -- "The Salvadoran Army has been forced on the defensive against the arms organization of Salvadoran patriots since July last year, and the military-civilian junta can owe its hold on power solely to the one-million-dollar aid it gets from the United States daily," Ruben Sanchez, official representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FMLN-FDR), said in a statement to MTI here today. He is in Hungary, accompanied by Miguel Marmol, a founding member of the Salvadoran Communist Party, as guest of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

Ruben Sanchez reminded that an all-people fight is on in El Salvador against the ruling military groups. The patriots have the backing of the entire people, with FMNL keeping a fifth of the country under control.

"FMLN-FDR rallies broad layers of society, including the peasantry, petty and medium landowners, the intelligentsia, university students and the employees of the state and private sectors. In the armed struggle the Front banks chiefly on the youth.

"At present the Salvadoran Army has a strength of about 50,000. Its equipment can be called good, thanks to the substantial U.S. aid. The military-civilian junta, relying on that and the semi-military terror organization, has been after a double goal: to smash armed resistance and, by terrorizing the civilian population, to deprive the movement of popular support. This tactic accounts for the unbridled massacre of peaceful inhabitants. The junta prepared a 'script' too. It had planned to inflict a defeat on the patriots' military organization by August 1981 and thus to have enough time to prepare the elections by March 1982. The plan, however, proved a failure."

Next Ruben Sanchez said: "To the knowledge of FMNL, more than 200 American military advisors are active in El Salvador currently. Their main task, besides training, is to handle the sophisticated war technology. Their number is expected to go up in the near future, since the junta army has now crew for the modern battle planes the USA has promised to make up for the air force losses. Advancement of the specially trained Atlacatl force is another form of U.S. military assistance.

"The patriots carry out six actions on a daily average, and they take their victory for certain. The perspective programme of FMLN-FDR has been known for long. After the victory the organization proposes to set up a pluralist government which would defend the interests of the broadest strata of society and would comprise every democratic force and political current opposed to far rightist dictatorship," Ruben Sanchez said in conclusion.

ACZEL RECEIVES VISITING UN MASS MEDIA OFFICIALS

LD111432 Budapest MTI in English 1101 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 Feb (MTI) -- The international mass media conference sponsored by the United Nations, ended in Budapest on Wednesday. Hungary is the first socialist country to host such a conference, which has been initiated by the information department of the Secretariat of the world organization.

Representatives of the socialist countries' mass media and high-ranking UN officials discussed the role of the UN in preserving peace, in promoting disarmament and in solving other timely international political and economic problems. The goal of the informal exchange was to promote better learning of the tasks and activity of the UN, to help mediamen to have regular and up-to-date information about its work and that the mass media should also cooperate more closely.

Byorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Wednesday received in his office UN deputy secretaries-general Akashi Yasushi and Vyacheslav Ustinov. At the cordial meeting the sides agreed that journalists and the mass media bore great responsibility in preserving peace and in influencing the international climate.

The conference participants Wednesday were studying life in Hungary.

GARAI TALKS IN MIDDLE EAST 25 JAN-8 FEB REPORTED

AU111200 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Feb 82 p 5

[MTI report: "Robert Garai's Talks in the Middle East"]

[Text] Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, paid an official visit to the United Arab Emirates [UAE], Kuwait, the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan between 25 January and 8 February. He had talks with leading officials of the foreign ministries and economic and financial leaders of these countries on the feasibility of developing bilateral relations and on international issues, with particular regard to problems of the Middle East area.

The deputy minister of foreign affairs was received by Sultan Ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of the Emirate of Sharjah, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi in the UAE; Sagah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and information, and 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, minister of finance and planning, in Kuwait; Dr Salim Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade, in Syria; and Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied land affairs in Jordan.

LOSONCZI GREETS SRV OFFICIAL ON BIRTHDAY

LD082038 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Feb (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has greeted in a telegram Troung Chinh, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on his 75th birthday.

RAKOWSKI CHAIRS SOCIOPOLITICAL COMMITTEE SESSION

11 Feb Meeting

LD111922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, a few minutes ago we received from the government press office a report that a session of the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers has been held under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Deputy Premiers Edward Kowalczyk, Roman Malinowski and Jerzy Ozdowski took part in the session. The committee acquainted itself with the political situation in the country, with the social reactions to the reform of retail prices and with the functioning of the compensation systems. Then, in implementation of the tasks outlined by Military Council of National Salvation Chairman General Wojciech Jaruzelski in the speech he delivered during the last session of the Sejm, the Sociopolitical Committee discussed the Council of Ministers draft resolutions relating to scientific consultations pratised by the organs of the state administration, the creation of a state center for testing public opinion and the setting up of a social consultative council. The planned law relating to the so-called scientific advice recommends that the state organs have recourse to it when making decisions of fundamental significance. At the same time, in order to ensure objectivity in the scientific consultation, the Council of Ministers draft resolution recommends the parallel drafting of two kinds of expert scientific appraisement by various advisory bodies.

Following this, the creation of the premier's consultative council was discussed. Its functioning is aimed at strengthening the link between state decisions and public opinion, at providing for the expression of opinions by generally recognized authorities on the moves made by the government leadership and at making it possible for universally respected persons appointed to the council to inspire state activity. The creation of the council should represent an important step in the extension of the level of consultation and dialogue. This is especially important in the present situation, which necessitates finding the best ways out of the crisis, and at the same time the best social aspirations and activities of the state.

The Council of Ministers committee also discussed the government draft law on social consultation and recommended further work to be carried out on this draft law.

Session 'Communique'

LD120244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Report on the "Communique" on the session of the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee]

[Text] The current political situation in Poland, the reaction of the public to the retail price reform and the functioning of the compensation system were the main subjects of yesterday's session of the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers. Taking part in the session, chaired by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, were Edward Kowalczyk, Roman Malinowski and Jerzy Ozdowski.

The committee also discussed draft government resolutions on scientific consultation for organs of the state administration, on setting up a state center for testing public opinion and on appointing a social consultative council. The first of these documents instructs state organs to use scientific consultation when they take decisions of fundamental importance, defines who is to give such consultation and recommends -- in order to ensure objectivity -- that two kinds of expert scientific appraisements be drawn up in parallel by various advisory bodies.

Regarding the matter of setting up a state center for testing public opinion, the committee thinks that a thorough knowledge of social views and the following of changes in public opinion are necessary for the effectiveness of activities by the state authorities.

The center will draw up the conclusions stemming from research and will determine the methods to be used when this information is applied to improve the decision making process.

At the next session of the government Presidium the matter of appointing a state institute for testing public opinion is to be proposed and at the same time work in the experts' team will be continued on defining the principles and forms governing the functioning of this institute.

The third draft government resolution discussed by the committee on appointing a social consultative council attached to the premier's office envisages that the functioning of this council should strengthen the link between state decisions and social opinion, should ensure that generally recognized authoritative bodies have a say regarding the shape of moves by the government leadership and should make it possible for universally respected persons appointed to the council to inspire state activity.

Outstanding experts and people endowed with the highest authority will be members of the council which will be chaired by Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski. The council will be a self-contained and independent organ and will prepare and present opinions and suggestions about the most important social and economic problems. The appointment of this council should be an important step in extending the platform of consultations and dialogue. This is particularly important in the present situation which requires that the best ways be found for getting out of the crisis and for uniting social aspirations and activities by the state. The initiation of social consultations is also to be one of the tasks of the social consultative council.

The government draft statute in this matter will be discussed by the Council of Ministers and will then be submitted to the Sejm by such a date as will ensure that the statute on social consultations is fully ready when the strict regulations of martial law are relaxed enough to make general consultations possible.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION

LD112200 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] We have received a report that the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers held a session today under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. The situation in the chemical and light industries was the subject of the session. The bad situation in these industries is the result not only of underestimating their role over many years, but also of the raw and other materials barrier [bariera surowcowa-materialowa] which has been swelling recently. This threatens production both in enterprises of the chemical industry and also in all industries which rely greatly on the chemical industry.

In this situation, it was stressed during the session of the committee, the needs of the chemical industry are becoming one of the most important problems of the economy as a whole. This is why -- in order to support output in this industrial branch in the coming months which are going to be the most difficult -- a great effort must be mounted in the whole economy the most important thing is to obtain foreign currency for the necessary supply imports. This currency can be obtained chiefly through increasing exports. Thanks to the additional currency that is obtained through these exports it will be possible to stimulate an increase in production and thus as a result to obtain in the long run improved supplies to the domestic market and other industries and industrial branches which base their production on components produced by the chemical industry. At the same time other measures must be taken which alleviate the shortages of raw and other materials for the chemical and light industries.

The economic committee of the Council of Ministers has made it incumbent on the minister of the light and chemical industry to draw up and submit as a matter of urgency a detailed program of all the indispensable measures to be taken in this sphere.

The economic committee approved and examined an integrated program for improving the conditions in which the social insurance office [ZUS] operates. The ZUS pays out more than 5.1 million old-age and other pensions, about 100,000 allowances from the alimony fund per month and deals with family benefits resulting from sickness and maternity and with benefits stemming from accidents at work. This year the payments made by the ZUS to the population will be in excess of Z700 billion.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers also examined today the principles governing the financing of standardizing work in the current year.

OZDOWSKI COMMITTEE EXAMINES RATIONING SYSTEM

LD112032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Statement by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski, chairman of the Central Commission Against Profiteering, following commission session at Council of Ministers 11 February -- recorded]

[Text] The market has been broken down and crashed, and the consequences of this are quite obvious. In this situation the order of the day is a wartime rationing system, in other words a rationing system such as exists in the allocation of pea soup and wholemeal bread in the army. What, therefore, is of paramount importance? Four things: efficiency, discipline, honesty and responsibility. I put this question to the gentlemen from trade enterprises: Are these four factors deeply imprinted upon the consciousness of the personnel of trade enterprises? I think that things are not going well, that this ethos is not adequately adhered to and that frequently along with people who are honest we must very often deal with people who yield to temptations. In these circumstances one should perhaps say that rationing implies two points: Justice and rationality. Well, justice exists only in theory -- in practice the situation is not so good because those who have additional purchasing power succeed in breaking through, and, as regards rationality there is a lot to be desired. Intensive efforts must be initiated -- in fact they must be made constantly -- to simplify the system of rationing; the more complicated the rationing system is the greater are the opportunities for abuses.

Furthermore precise conditions of balancing supplies must be created. The quotas envisaged under the rationing system are not met because clearly defined conditions and responsibilities are lacking.

Another things, in my opinion, the rationing card is a form of state bond and must be treated with the greatest respect. Consequently this card must be produced with a printing technique which should be almost impossible to forge. Further it is necessary to train trade personnel so that they can recognize a genuine ration card and distinguish it from a forged one. I am convinced that much can be done in this respect.

It is also necessary to ensure that rationing cards are handled in a safe and secure manner so that they do not reach the public through illegal channels. It is necessary to be open and candid toward the consumer. Thus we have to admit the real state of affairs with regard to the availability of supplies, without concealing anything, so that the effects of the shortages should not be borne by the distribution system itself.

It is necessary to benefit from the conclusions drawn from the abuses already established; after all, the records of cases exist along with the conclusions that were suggested on the basis of these records, and yet the necessary and correct measures are not adopted to follow up the experience which has already been gained. What is also of great importance is the observance of a division of duties, and consequently, the division of responsibilities in trade. One should not allow a situation to develop in which the responsibility is shifted from one person to another. Here, I think, there is scope for more positions to be filled, which is justified when one considers the need to protect the most important issue, the credibility of our trade in the eyes of the consumer.

Then there is the problem of quality, trade is a sector of the national economy which should not accept just anything. One should not foist upon it everything that goes; on this issue I am trying to persuade the trade system to adopt an attitude toward the turnover of goods so that it would have the right to refuse poor quality goods.

The issue of prices is also a source of concern; we have had a steep rise in prices and this produces an opportunity for the occurence of various acts of dishonesty such as selling short measure and various other abuses based on the increase in the value of commodities.

In my view one should present the issue as follows: The consumer is of paramount importance; he is entitled to protect himself, to seek justice and to level charges at those who are trying to swindle him. This must not be mere theory; it must be a practical proposition. Consequently it is necessary to set up a body within a self-managing and independent trade enterprise for the purpose of protecting the interests of the consumers. Consumers must be able to find their way to such a body at any given time and must be able to obtain there a swift and effective action dealing with their application.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU111532 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[PAP report: "After Premier W. Jaruzelski's Sejm Speech: The Council of Ministers Adopts a Schedule for Tasks" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESS SPOKESMAN REPORTS: A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, HELD ON 5 FEBRUARY WITH ARMY GENERAL WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, PREMIER, IN THE CHAIR, IN LINE WITH THE PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT, OUTLINED TASKS FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND THE STATE ADMINISTRATION, ARISING FROM THE SPEECH TO THE SEJM BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL SALVATION.

IN THE FIRST PART OF THE DELIBERATIONS, THE GOVERNMENT EXAMINED A REPORT ON THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION IN 1981, SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF STATISTICS, ON 29 JANUARY, THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF STATISTICS PUBLISHED IN THE PRESS, AND ON THE RADIO AND TELEVISION A COMMUNIQUE ON THIS SUBJECT.

IN 1981, THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION FURTHER AND SIGNIFICANTLY DETERIORATED. The level of material production sank. The national income decreased about 13 percent. As a result, the living conditions of society deteriorated. In view of that, the state authorities were compelled last year to adopt decisions, frequently difficult and even drastic (for example, on rationing), to meet the most elementary needs of the population and to protect the less well-off part of society, pensioners, disabled persons and families with many children.

THE SOCIAL CRISIS HAS BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT BY SERIOUS DISPROPORTIONS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RECENT YEARS. THAT CRISIS SHARPLY AGGRAVATED IN 1981. THAT WAS CAUSED BY QUALITATIVELY NEW PHENOMENA. In particular, the ill-timed and economically premature cuts in working time resulted in a production decline and primarily affected the extraction industry. Coal output dropped sharply. As a result, difficulties in the supplies of fuel and raw materials to the economy were mounting, which were aggravated in addition by diminishing import abilities. In clear contradiction to the sinking level of production, wages and other incomes significantly increased, mainly by the means of distortion. Moreover, socioeconomic life was increasingly paralyzed by widespread social tensions and stikes which also disrupted the management system and lowered labor discipline. All that was conclusive for the highly unfavorable 1981 economic results.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS STATED THAT THE NATIONAL ECONOMY WAS NOW EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES IN PROVIDING PRODUCTION WITH RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS IMPORTED FROM CAPITALIST COUNTRIES. In particular, that is a result of the state's payment situation, of the significant drop in our exports, as well as the economic restrictions applied recently by some western states. At this point it is to be borne in mind that Poland's economic cooperation with those countries was not an act of selfless assistance on their part. That is evident from the fact that the interest on the loans contracted amount to one-third of the debt.

TO OPPOSE THE CRISIS PHENOMENA IN THE ECONOMY, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS INSTRUCTED THE PLANNING COMMISSION AND THE APPROPRIATE MINISTRIES TO CONSISTENTLY ACT TO CHANGE THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION, TO SWITCH OVER TO THE PRODUCTION OF ARTICLES THAT CAN BE MADE FROM NATIONAL RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS, to expand commodity exchanges and economic cooperation with the socialist countries. The most pressing task is to draw up and to adopt measures permitting the country's production potential to be used to a greater extent than at present.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ALSO ISSUED INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORTS, THE FURTHER STREAMLINING OF INVESTMENTS AND PROVIDING CONDITIONS FOR AN INCREASE IN FARM PRODUCTION. The Council of Ministers gave instructions to systematically evaluate the functioning of economic reform mechanisms under the changing economic conditions. In particular, it instructed that control over cost estimating and the distribution of raw and other materials in short supply be strengthened in such a way as to ensure primarily the production of goods essential for society.

THE GOVERNMENT INVARIABLY CONSIDERS THAT POLAND'S WAY OUT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS LEADS THROUGH ECONOMIC REFORM. The process of reforming the national economy has not been halted even for a moment, despite the conditions of martial law. However, it was stated emphatically that economic reform will only meet public expectations when its institutional solutions go in step with the activity and initiative of enterprise collectives and managements. The new economic mechanisms adopted at each enterprise must primarily reorientate the thinking and acting of personnel in such a way as to increase economic effectiveness, to make the best use possible of human labor, to use electricity, fuel, raw and other materials in a thrifty manner, to eliminate extravagance, and to improve the quality of goods. The practice of raising the prices of goods automatically, while disregarding the factors of efficiency, goes against the fundamental goals of economic reform and is socially harmful.

Ministries have been instructed to watch very carefully the results of the price movement currently taking place in the national economy. The Council of Ministers endorsed the recent decisions of its economic committee to expand the scope of regulated prices and to tighten control over free prices. The point is, as a result of the systematic analyses, to currently eliminate distortions in price policy applied by some enterprises. That is necessary to protect the public interest.

WHILE EXAMINING THE ECONOMIC RESULTS ATTAINED IN JANUARY THIS YEAR, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PARTICULARLY APPRECIATED THE WORK PERFORMED BY MINERS. The increased coal output, particularly in view of the last year's drop, is of capital importance for the national economy and the whole society. For this reason the miners deserve public respect and an increased state solicitude for their labor, social and living conditions. The government will systematically see to it that obligations accepted by the state with regard to mining be carried out.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS THEN SET IN DETAIL TASKS ARISING FROM THE SPEECH DELIVERED ON 25 JANUARY 1982 IN THE SEJM BY WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SALVATION AND PREMIER. WHILE SPECIFYING THE MOST PRESSING TASKS, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEFINED THE WAYS AND DEADLINES FOR THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENT, AS WELL AS THE RESPONSIBILITY BORNE BY GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEMBERS AND THE APPROPRIATE MINISTERS FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION.

WIEJACZ ON ROLE AT CSCE, END OF MARTIAL LAW

CSCE Procedure Observed

LD120932 Warsaw PAP in English 0824 GMT 12 Feb 82

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 11 Feb (PAP) -- In a news conference statement here today Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz stated among other things:

"Under the rotation principle used in the CSCE process Poland was in chair of the Madrid meeting's inaugural session on February 9. In this way we became an institutional [word indistinct] of the plenary session the aim of which is to strictly observe the democratic procedure which has been unanimously agreed and adopted by the delegates of the 35 member states.

"The representatives of the United States and many other [word indistinct] countries spread the information that we allegedly infringed the procedural principles. Such claims are completely unjustified and unfounded. Their authors cannot prove them. The session was being conducted strictly in compliance with the decisions adopted unanimously. After the previously agreed [word indistinct] of the session was carried out and as there was no unanimity on the issue of continuing the session over the time limits, we had no choice other than to close the session."

"I want to make it clear that the speculations that we allegedly misused the prerogatives of session chairmanship are entirely erroneous and their aim is to disturb the political climate of the Madrid meeting."

Vice-Minister Wiejacz emphasized that the Polish delegation is interested in maintaining the Helsinki process, attaches great importance to the Madrid meeting and comes out for continuing the dialogue between states and for detente.

Evaluating to-date pronouncements by NATO countries' representatives, vice-minister Wiejacz said: "We do not need propaganda statements, conferences and events. Poland does not want to be a card played up by anybody".

Martial Law to Be Lifted

LD111232 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Correspondent's report from the Madrid Palace of Congresses and Exhibition, venue for the CSCE]

[Text] For Poland, the continuation of the conference is necessary, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Wiejacz said at a press conference which is still taking place. Wiejacz also said that martial law in Poland will be lifted [se levantara] at the end of the month and had been imposed in accordance with the constitution. It is a question of an action aimed at defending the country's economic interests, which had been jeopardized by the attitude of the trade unions. The deputy foreign minister is opposed to the Western theses and says that it is his country's internal affair and at no time should influence the development of the Madrid conference.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CRITICIZES U.S. SANCTIONS

LD111208 Warsaw PAP in English 1123 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP) -- "President Reagan and his advisers have set in motion a powerful propaganda machinery in order to impart an appropriate rank to the case of Poland and effectively distort the image of the contemporary world in the eyes of Western opinion," wrote RZECZPOSPOLITA in a commentary headlined 'Policy of Double Standards."

"But even the more soberly thinking American politicians are warning against this kind of policy. The chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Senator Charles Percy is known to have challenged the effectiveness of unilateral sanctions as a political weapon declaring that through sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union the Americans might be making fools of themselves," the daily added.

"The Polish weapon" in Reagan's hands is a weapon that cuts both ways. Public opinion in the West appears not to be inclined to accept the senseless foreign policy pursued by the Reagan administration. As regards the efficacy of economic sanctions applied against Poland and the Soviet Union, time will show how much the Americans themselves stand to lose.

But this is not all that important. Usurping the right to interfere in internal affairs of another sovereign state testifies to lack of respect for that state's right independently to settle its own problems, as indeed to the lack of respect for international law.

Such practices run counter to the principles of the United Nations and contradict the principles guiding international relations contained, among other things, in the Helsinki Final Act. Moreover, such practices put at risk European security and peace," wrote RZECZPOSPOLITA in conclusion.

SPECIAL CARDS TO RECORD COUPON RECEIPT 1 MARCH

LD120818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Beginning 1 March everyone will have a special inserted sheet valid in conjunction with an identity card, on which each month the receipt of supply coupons will be recorded. This will eliminate cases -- and there have been such cases in the past -- of people receiving such coupons twice. This measure is one of the essential steps aimed at further improving the rationing system which, as experience shows, continues not to function as we would like it to do.

RADIO DISCUSSES SOURCES OF DISSENT IN GDANSK

Youth, Gossip Cited

LD121008 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1735 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] We are all feeling the restrictions introduced by the municipal authorities following the failure to observe martial law. I spoke with Tomasz Kremkowski, who until recently worked at Gdansk University and who today is an official in the ZSL.

[Kremkowski] It seems to me that in the present framework of martial law and the current situation in general there is no room for these actions being perpetrated by young people and aimed at antagonizing various social groups. These young people are simply unaware of the fact that they acting within a concrete, real context. Maybe, they simply lack imagination.

[Question] It seems to me that young people, students, especially in the first year of studies, and high school students are most susceptible to gossip, various rumors and suggestions.

[Answer] Among other things, this is the result of a vacuum among them. The tradition of social activity has been lost recently, unlike what we experienced in the sixties and early seventies. There used to be certain traditions in the work of youth organizations. Then it was not enough to participate formally and sign declarations. Concrete work was required. This took a lot of time, sometimes too much.

[Question] Martial law is in force. We must be aware of the consequences, as we have already seen following the street events. It is known that there is a ban on demonstrations and on meetings which violate law and order in this town.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] our national romanticism, this wrongly understood romanticism, romanticism which is laughed at in the West. It is also a matter for consideration. Young people often lack experience and orientation in political matters.

U.S. Propaganda Blamed

LD111458 Warsaw International Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Adam Zycowski commentary]

[Excerpts] If one can speak at all of any real and palpable effects of the violent anti-Polish propaganda campaign of the United States administration, then the regrettable events in Gdansk can be classified as such. We return to the matter since a lot of hullaballoo is being raised still in the West around them. They are being presented in an untrue manner to fit the needs of American policy.

The question now arises not so much as to the motives guiding the instigators of the disturbances since these are widely known and obvious, naturally, of course, to all those political quarters in the West who are unhappy about the fact that by introducing martial law in Poland last 13 December an end had been put to the progressing amortization of Polish life.

These circles cannot come round to accepting the progressing normalization of Polish life and are going out of their way if not to disturb that normalization to at least arrest it. So the incitement is being continued, especially on air. Encouraged are fresh protest actions, which serve nothing and no one and certainly not Poland, gasping for air after the year and half-long crisis.

One who organizes street disturbances and contravenes the martial law regulations, even were he to invoke God knows what noble or patriotic argument, is objectively speaking doing harm to Poland and his fellow citizens. One who encourages and incites such actions, who finances and organizes such actions, has no right to call himself a friend of Poland or of the Poles.

PRIMATE GLEMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VATICAN

11 Feb Return

LD111558 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Today, the delegation of the Polish Episcopate led by the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, returned from the Vatican to Warsaw.

Kuberski at Airport

LD111832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Episcopate returned to Warsaw today after a 1-week visit to the Holy See. The delegation comprised Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland; Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, Krakow metropolitan; and Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz, Wroclaw metropolitan.

The delegation was welcomed back at Warsaw airport by members of the Episcopate and employees of the Secretariat of the primate of Poland and of the Secretariat of the Episcopate. Minister Jerzy Kuberski, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, was there, too.

Let us remind you that during their visit to Rome the primate of Poland and the persons accompanying him were received by Pope John Paul II. The Episcopate delegation also paid a visit to the Polish Embassy in the Italian capital.

Glemp Airport Comments

LD111936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Following the conclusion of a week-long visit to the Vatican, the delegation of the Polish Episcopate led by the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, has returned to Warsaw.

Asked by the journalists present at the airport how he assessed the results of this visit, the primate stated that it is hard to speak of results since he hadn't planned any. All the contents were contained in the homily I delivered in Rome, he said, recalling that extensive excerpts from this homily had been published by our press. As always, I bring the blessing of the holy father, the primate stated, adding that John Paul II always prays for Poland.

In reply to a question about the prospects for the pope's coming to the celebrations of the 600th anniversary of Jasna Gora: I think nothing has changed in this matter.

HUNGARY'S FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA MAKES VISIT

Czyrek Meets Puja

LD111802 Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP) -- Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, has come to Poland today on an official friendly visit.

He was greeted at the airport by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

Minister Puja started his Polish visit with wreath laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Also today, Minister Puja called on Minister Jozef Czyrek.

Next, plenary Polish-Hungarian talks chaired by both ministers started at the Foreign Ministry. During the talks, attended by the ambassadors of both states, Tadeusz Pietrzak and Jozsef Garamvolgi, the sides exchanged opinions on the internal situation and socio-political development of Poland and Hungary. Possibilities of further all-round development of friendly bilateral relations were also discussed. Current international issues were also on the meeting's agenda.

Polish-Hungarian talks will continue on Friday.

Puja Meets Jaruzelski

LD121230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received today Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, who is in Poland on an official, friendly visit.

Present at the meeting was Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek. The talks dealt with problems relating to the successful development, in many spheres, of Polish-Hungarian relations and also with the cooperation between the two countries in the international arena.

Present was the ambassador of Poland to Hungary, Tadeusz Pietrzak, and of Hungary to Poland, Jozsef Garamvolgi.

The head of the Hungarian diplomatic service Frigyes Puja was also received by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council.

PRESS MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF JARUZELSKI LEADERSHIP

LD111540 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP) -- All Warsaw papers print today articles marking the first anniversary of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's premiership.

RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote: "The man who together with his associates took upon himself the burden of one of the most difficult decisions in the entire Polish history, has remained faithful to the principles of his policy. It is a consistent and honest policy, clearly presented to the society and open to its opinions. It is a policy implemented with constant care for the unity of actions and words, the same policy that the new premier defined at the beginning of his term of office.

"It stems from the experience of the past and is based on realistic appraisal of changes and dangers. It is invariably oriented towards the values of state order and socialist democracy, towards the agreement of all patriotic social forces.

"The consistent policy of renewal simultaneously observes the continuity of socio-political principles and our alliances. The open policy of dialogue and agreements carries the indispensable firmness vis-a-vis the diehard opponents of Polish reason and interests. It is permeated with the logic of severe requirements, which stems from the conviction that the badly ailing country needs above all order in reasoning and actions, work concentrated on the most important tasks, efficient organization and thorough control, care to ensure that justice and honesty find confirmation in everyday practice and be not manipulated from any side."

Marking the end of Prime Minister Jaruzelski's first year in office ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI remarks:

"In keeping with the proclamation of the Martial Council of National Redemption and the message to the nation by its chairman saying that there is no return to the practice and methods of governing from before August 1980, the process of renewal has not been halted but advanced. The restoration of social peace and discipline, the normalization of the rhythm of work and production have made it possible to consistently continue the earlier inaugurated social and economic transformations. The prospects for consolidation of these positive phenomena also made possible the preparation of the much awaited programme of overcoming the crisis and restoration of economic equilibrium.

"On the basis of the principles presented by Gen Jaruzelski at the recent session of the Sejm, the government has drafted a concrtet, substantial and detailed programme of actions for the near future. This allows one to hope that the period of difficulties and sacrifices that is ahead of us brings closer a better future.

"An analysis of this programme also leads to a conclusion that the government is consistently proceeding along the road mapped out the premier-general a year ago, along the road towards Poland regaining the position among nations it deserves, towards consolidation of socialist attainments and development of socialist democracy."

JARUZELSKI APPOINTS SPECIAL BELCHATOW INDUSTRY TEAM

LD111848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] A special team set up by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski to deal with matters pertaining to the Belchatow industrial area has begun its work. It is headed by Deputy Minister of Mining and Power Industry Janusz Bojakowski. At the first plenary meeting of the team held today in Piotrkow Trybunalski the basic tasks connected with the Belchatow investment project were defined and the timetable of the implementation of these tasks was discussed. It was decided that the team will function in six working parties which will handle analysis of the investment allocations, the financing of specific tasks, the supply of domestically produced machinery, installations and materials, imports and the production of goods intended to replace imports, housing and the construction of auxillary facilities and other matters. The work of the working parties will continue until 25 February, and on 15 March the results of the work will be submitted to the government.

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTRY EXAMINES FLOUR SUPPLY

LD120204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Matters relating to the supply of flour to the market and bakeries were the subject of a session yesterday of the leadership of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. In January the flour production amounted to over 290,000 [tons] which permitted both the population and the bakeries to be supplied. If this level of production is maintained it will also guarantee that needs will be met throughout the whole of the first quarter. However, this depends on regular grain procurement. The leadership of the ministry also assessed the organizational condition of the recently created enterprise for the supply of miners. Drafts of new principles for the work of trade on free Saturdays also were discussed.

REVIEW MAKES CHANGES IN LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

LD112250 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP) -- A general review of local administration cadre was carried out in January. According to the government's press bureau, 110 changes in executive posts were introduced in January in different units of local administration. Those changes consisted in promoting those [words indistinct] characterized by high professional knowledge, organizational talents and high ethics on the one hand, and recalling those who failed to perform their duties on the other. For instance, the heretofore head of a department at the voivodship office of Przemysl has been promoted to the post of the city's mayor.

On the other hand, 42 executives at different levels were recalled mainly due to misperformance of their functions, 20 on them were dismissed on the initiative of military commissaries.

In seven cases legal proceedings were started against people who abused authority while performing executive functions in the administration.

The review of local administration cadres carried out in January has started a deep process of their improvement.

DLUGOSZS ON FOREIGN CURRENCY RULES FOR EXPORTERS

LD111212 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP) -- All basic provisions of the economic reform concerning Poland's foreign trade have been retained under martial law, Deputy-Chairman of the State Planning Commission Stanislaw Dlugoszs told TRYBUNA LUDU today. The right to keep from 0.5 to 20 percent of foreign currency revenues and open a foreign currency account with this country's Bank Handlowy by individual tentatively applied to 44 enterprises last July, will not only be preserved but extended onto a considerable proportion of Polish industry and some other branches of the national economy this year, Dlugosz declared.

The above right was granted to those factories which have a licence to make export-import deals with non-socialist countries and which export commodities or services worth at least 50 million zlotys a year. The right may moreover be granted to an industrial group whose members have no export license, in which case the foreign currency account is common to the whole group.

All enterprises granted the right this year are the sole and self-governed owner of the foreign currency quota in question, which they can assign to the import of components from non-socialist countries, Dlugosz said.

Answering the TRYBUNA LUDU charge that the proportion of foreign currency revenues to remain at the enterprise's disposal is too small and is bound to be still smaller this year, Dlugosz said he does not find this inevitable as "nearly all enterprises are able to boost their exports." Besides, there is a possibility to get credits from the Bank Handlowy under certain circumstances, he added.

Every enterprise engaged in the production of goods to be exported to non-socialist countries may apply for the right to keep a bigger proportion of its foreign currency revenues, on condition it earmarks the sum exclusively for boosting the export and for the purchase of primary materials, components, and spare parts, Dlugosz said.

Foreign accounts are not going to be the only instrument for the promotion of export-oriented production, Dlugosz said, pointing to the plans to adequately specify foreign currency exchange rates, among others.

DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER VIEWS CURRENT SITUATION

AU111257 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Feb 82 p 7

[Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky interview with Gen Boguslaw Stachura, first Polish deputy minister of internal affairs: "On the State of the Country's and the Citizens' Security"; place, date not given]

[Text] The government of the Polish People's Republic places emphasis at present on reinforcing legality but also on further tightening measures guaranteeing security and social order in the country. In this context, our Warsaw correspondent asked Gen Boguslaw Stachura, first deputy minister of internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, for an interview.

[Question] Comrade General, how would you, on the basis of your activity, characterize the present social and economic life in Poland?

[Answer] Above all, by the continuing further stabiliztion, the reinforcement of public order and the state's security, and the beginning of industry's regular work pace.

A total of 15.4 million tons of coal were extracted in January, compared with only 13.3 million tons in January 1981. Strikes are a thing of the past. I do not want to claim, however, that there are no longer any difficulties. We have them in the manufacturing industry, whose production depends on imports to a large extent. The situation in the procurement of agricultural products is not the best either, even though we have registered a certain improvement lately. Equally characteristic is the lifting of several restrictions resulting from the state of emergency -- the curfew hours have been reduced, telephone communications have been restored, the citizens can move more freely all over the territory and so forth. Our entire society feels strongly that every citizen's personal safety is much more secure than it was. The number of dangerous criminal acts is 60 percent lower than it was in the analogous period prior to the imposition of the state of emergency.

[Question] Does this mean that the external threat to the state, too, is now smaller?

[Answer] I am sorry to say that this is not the case. It is greater, regardless of Western propaganda's subversive activity directed against Poland. Agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Polish People's Republic register great activity by hostile intelligence services. As regards the increasingly stronger hostile propaganda, it involves the dissemination of false, mendacious reports on Poland. Its aim is to inspire the rightwing in our country to make it assume antisocialist positions and act accordingly. Those western subversive centers propagate, for example, the slogan of so-called passive resistance to people's power and call for setting up so-called conspiratorial organizations. They reckon in their plans with people who are known for their active role in "Solidarity," are associated with KOR [Workers Defense Committee] or the confederation for independent Poland, and the like. Their hopes and the real situation in the country are, of course, two different things....

[Question] Does this activity by Western subversive centers have any "effect"?

[Answer] There are, regrettably, individuals and even groups that succumb to such antistate activity. There are authors of all kinds of antisocialist graffiti, here and there one comes across leaflets, yet the scope of this activity cannot be compared with what used to be done in the past. But we do not underestimate even the phenomena I am talking about. We have learned a lesson from experience, not only our own, all the more so as on 30 January there were even street incidents in Gdansk, and in a university dormitory in Wroclaw the lights were switched off and candles lit, as a sign of solidarity with the American subversive television program....

[Question] What can you say about the content of the Western subversive propaganda directed against Poland?

[Answer] It does not only make up things but also distorts facts in various ways and blows up strictly local events. A case in point are the mendacious data according to which there are in Poland "tens of thousands of internees living under inhuman conditions."

[Question] What is the real state of affairs?

[Answer] By 5 February, 4,365 persons were interned in centers [strediska]. Their number is being gradually reduced, for humanitarian reasons (health conditions, family circumstances, and so forth) but, above all, in view of the declarations by some internees that they would be loyal to the Polish People's Republic legal order.

[Question] How many people have been interned since 13 December 1981 and how many have been released again?

[Answer] A total of 6,461 persons have been interned since the imposition of the state of emergency and 2,096 of them have been released. That means that one in three internees has been released since then.

[Question] But what is the guarantee that some of those who have been released will not, sooner or later, set out on the path of antistate activity?

[Answer] Such a guarantee does not exist, but we reckon with their civil honesty. Otherwise we would be forced to apply means proficed for the by state of emergency. They would be in danger of being brought to court.

[Question] And what about those cases in which the fear that they want to carry out antistate activity is justified?

[Answer] In those cases there is no other alternative but to intern them. Last week 81 persons were interned. In addition, a certain number of people -- as the information media routinely report -- were tried in court. These were people who committed criminal acts after 13 December.

[Question] Can you say what the main directions of activity of the Polish People's Republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs will be in the immediate future?

[Answer] Above all, we are intensifying the struggle against criminal political activity directed against the constitutional foundations of the socialist system. At the same time we have launched a broad campaign aimed at protecting the national economy and citizens. This concerns struggle against speculation, wasteful management, corruption, parasitism and the like. In short, we want to consolidate that which has already been achieved, that means to limit crime as much as possible, especially forms of crime that pose a threat to the citizens' health and lives. We want to contribute as much as possible to the implementation of the directives of the Military Council for National Salvation in safeguarding the order, calm and security of the state and its citizens.

BILL ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS TAKES SHAPE

LD112216 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP) -- The preliminary stage of work on the bill on people's councils, their respective bodies and social territorial self-management has been completed and after final consultations and consideration by the Council of State is expected to be submitted to the Sejm in a couple of weeks.

Referring to the bill in his recent Sejm address, General Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed the view that the approved bill should give people's councils more say and a greater share of responsibility, reinforce their role and broaden the scope of activity of local self-government.

"The law will be an important link in the overall shape of the economic reform legislation with people's councils expected to play a relevant role in speedier implementation of the reform, said Professor Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the Council of State, in an interview he granted to a PAP reporter.

On the matter of self-financing, one important element of the reform the professor said that people's councils will have to finance their programmes with their own revenues assisted by subsidies from the central budget, so they must plan their budgets prudently.

As regards the executive and management bodies of the people's councils, the bill proposes that they be elected by and accountable to the people's councils. Their mandates will be renewable annually and if their performance is not approved the voivoda, city mayor or the village administration chief will be relieved of his function. The bill is also very specific with regard to the defining the rights and duties of councillors, their position and status.

The bill devotes much attention to the role of self-management of inhabitants in towns and villages regarding this body as the basic link in the countrywide system of territorial self-management. In addition to its traditional and proven forms of activity, the inhabitants' self-management is expected to initiate new programmes especially aiding the elderly and disabled people, said Professor Secomski.

SEJM, WORKERS' SELF-GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS MEET

LD111330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Sejm Economic Plan, Budget and Finance, and Legislative Work Commissions and the Workers' Self-Government Commission are meeting in joint session. The topic under discussion is the eight government draft bills which, when adopted, will constitute the highest ranking legal foundation for economic reform. In the second half of December of last year, the same commissions held their first reading of the drafts, which were then discussed at January session of specially set up subcommissions. Today, and tomorrow, deputies will examine the reports of the subcommissions, prepare the final draft of amendments, and elect a deputy to present the Sejm plenary session drafts.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON PAPAL VISIT, TRADE UNION LAW

AU111527 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 11 Feb (ANSA) -- The invitation extended by the Polish Government to Pope John Paul II to visit his homeland later this year still stands, the spokesman of Polish Government leader Qeneral Wojciech Jaruzelski, said today.

Interviewed by the Italian weekly, NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE, Captain Wieslaw Gornicki said, "The invitation has not been withdrawn. It is up to the pope to decide when because he is always welcome in his homeland."

In other points, Gornicki said the premise for the new trade-union law which the Polish government will present in the next few days is that the labor organizations must "rise up from the rank-and-file."

"Only from there will they be able to find a coordination at the national level," he added, warning that the trade-union must in any case renounce turning into an "opposition political party."

In an interview with the Turin daily, LA STAMPA, published two days ago, Gornicki said the conditions in the bill were respect for legal order, the Constitution, the communist party's leading role, and Poland's international alliances, as well as a pledge not to form an opposition party.

In other points in that interview -- like today's granted in Warsaw -- General Jaruzelski's aide blamed Poland's past losses of independence on "an excess of democracy, rather than a lack of it." "Our society has a tendency to anarchy," he said.

On this basis, he argued that, after 2,500 strikes in eleven months and the mistakes of the communist party in the mid-seventies, the declaration of martial law on December 13 was inevitable.

In this connection, he cited General Jaruzelski's remark that the "revolt of the working class" was not against socialism. "Their disappointment was not with socialism, but the lack of it," he said.

He also rejected charges from the Italian communists that, in Poland, what had gone wrong was the "Soviet-style socialist system."

"We have not had a model of that type since 1956," Gornicki pointed out. "The characteristics (of the Polish system) are evident: private property in agriculture, freedom to travel abroad, authorized current accounts in foreign currency, relations with the church."

"In brief," the spokesman asserted, "A social life adequate to Poland's specific national characteristics."

USSR ENVOY CONFERS WITH KATOWICE OFFICIALS

Meets Mining Minister

LD112202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Katowice correspondent Bronislaw [name indistinct] dispatch]

[Text] Boris Aristov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Poland, has been paying a 2-day visit to Katowice. During his visit he took part in meetings with the party and administrative authorities of the voivodship, with the polito-economic collectives of the Zygmunt steelworks and Wieczorek mine. This morning the ambassador of the Soviet Union laid flowers at the base of the monument to the Polish soldier in Katowice and at the graves of Soviet soldiers at the cemetery in Katowice.

[Word indistinct] with Katowice Voivoda Lt Gen Roman Paszkowski, the current situation in Katowice Voivodship was discussed. The voivoda reported to the ambassador on the plans for the development of this region. Much attention was paid to ways of solving the current problems, especially in the sphere of supplies to the population.

The Soviet ambassador was received very cordially by the party and economic collective of Wieczorek mine the miners work with the aid of [word indistinct] imported from the Soviet Union.

The problem of miners' cooperation in extending the mutual exchange of experiences, especialy in the sphere of technical and scientific progress, was given much attention during a meeting at the Mining Industry Ministry. Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPB Committee, Katowice Voivoda Lt Gen Roman Paszkowski; and Minister of Mining Industry Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski took part in the meeting.

Once the talks had ended, I asked Ambassador Boris Aristov to say something:

[Begin recording in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] This is not the first time that I have been in Katowice Voivodship, and I can say that it is a region of calm work. I know Silesia, the industrial center of Poland well. I know how much labor your miners, foundary workers, metal-workers, your intelligentsia, your working prople in this voivodship in general devote to the resolution of the economic and social problems of Poland, in overcoming the difficulties which your country is experiencing at the moment. I have the impression from meetings with representatives of the party and administrative authorities of the voivodship, with the collectives of certain production plants, that everything is being done to perform as well as possible the tasks set by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski in the Sejm, to achieve stabilization in the country as swiftly as possible.

I would also like to say that Katowice and the other towns of Silesia are very beautiful. Obviously, you still have many economic and social problems, but I have been told much about the plans for the further development of this region. They are very nice plans, but what is most important is that the people here are great patriots of their region and enthusiasts for (?these) aims. They want the good of their country above all. People here are also devoting much effort to strengthening the friendship between our nations (?and countries). I have been given many examples of the cooperation between the forces of various work enterprises here in Silesia and ours in the Soviet Union.

Visits Wieczorek Mine

LD112012 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov, has been visiting Katowice Voivodship. This morning, he placed flowers at the monument to Polish soldiers and at the cemetary for Soviet soldiers.

A meeting took place at the Wieczorek coal mine with the sociopolitical aktiv and miners. A forthright discussion examined issues which today are of the greatest importance to the mining community; namely, economic tasks and the role of the party organization in the daily life of the colliery. Boris Aristov displayed an interest in the problems of the Wieczorek miners. Difficult subjects were not avoided. The events of the past few months and their social and economic consequences were frequently referred to.

In the "tradition house" there were reminders of the history of the mine and of the life of the Silesian communist Jozef Wieczorek, the Soviet ambassador was accompanied by Georgiy Rudov, general consul of the Soviet Union in Krakow, and by the leaders of the voivodship, including Voivoda Roman Paszkowski.

TRIAL OF RADIO, TV CHIEF SZCZEPANSKI CONTINUES

LD120030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The trial of the former leadership of the Radio and Television Committee is still continuing. Today former chairman Maciej Szczepanski submitted explanations concerning further charges in the third point of the indictment. The common denominator for the group of charges was the special awards fund.

In the beginning, the defendant denied the allegations that he acted inefficiently in managing the fund. Subsequently he informed the court about the principles which he observed while granting the awards to various people who often did not belong to the radio committee. The defendant stated that the scale of earnings for highly qualified experts in every field was lower in the radio committee than in other establishments subordinated to the Ministry of Culture. He said that he wished to acquire a cadre of experts by giving the high awards.

Apart from that, Szczepanski stated that there are many persons who are still enjoying responsible positions who are on the list of those who had received the awards. However, the disclosure of these names would only be a socio-political sensation.

This point of the indictment also covers inappropriate expenses on parties and gifts for foreign guests of the radio committee. During the years 1976-80 over 25 million was spent on these presents. The defendant explained that, for prestige reasons, it was necessary to buy expensive presents.

When the judge asked the defendant whether he had known about the premier's ban on giving banquets and buying expensive presents, the defendant answered that the author of the document himself broke this ban and that the specialized services of the radio committee would not inform the defendant that he was acting against the law.

The subsequent explanations dealt with the justification of the purchase of a BMW car by the defendant. Finally the defendant explained his decisions to allocate Zl.3 million to a sports club. Part of this money has already been returned. The main motivation for this allocation was Szczepanski's friendly contacts with the chairman of the club. He used money from the support culture fund. However, the prosecutor stated that in the set of rules for this fund, sport had not been listed in any form. The defendant said that he was aware of committing an unlawful deed but at the same time he also knew that such financial practices had been very common toward sport activists, sportsmen and clubs.

ILLEGAL SOLIDARITY PRINTING SHOP FOUND IN GYDNIA

LD112132 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP) -- Polish police have discovered and closed down an illegal leaflet printing shop run by former Soldarnosc activists in the Gydnia district of Poland.

About 400 leaflets with an appeal to Solidarnosc members and Gdansk (?society) and printing equipment were found in the basement of a villa whose owners, both pensioners, denied any knowledge of the shop's purpose.

A summary investigation is in progress under the supervision of the Navy Prosecutor's Office.

RED CROSS, OTHERS ON INTERNMENT CAMP CONDITIONS

NC120849 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Feb (AFP) -- The International Red Cross (IRC) inspected a fourth Polish internment center on Feb 2 and 3, Red Cross officials said here yesterday.

They were able to talke with 178 men inmates without any Polish officials being present. Some 180 food packages had been delivered to the internment center, in Ilawa 100 kilometers (66 miles) southeast of Gdansk.

Since martial law was imposed on Dec 13, the IRC has checked on detention conditions of 783 people interned in four centers.

There were 4,129 [words indistinct] in the whole country on Jan 29, according to [words indistinct] but the West German pacifist Catholic organization Pax Christi said in Bonn yesterday that at least 20,000 were still detained in 50 interment camps. Militants of the banned Polish trade union federation Solidarity have claimed that as many as 60,000 were interned.

One commander of the Ilawa internment center, Colonel Czeslaw Glowacki, said in a local newspaper interview the inmates complained of only one thing to the IRC -- delays in mail delivery.

Col Glowacki said the internees had central heating and running water, and that there are two to six beds "with mattresses" in each cell. The center also had a library with 2,500 books and [words indistinct] room with table tennis, he said, adding that a total of 304 people had been interned there first, but only 181 were still detained.

Meanwhile, the underground news bulletin of the Warsaw regional branch of Solidarity said internees at Wlodawa 200 kilometers (130 miles) southeast of Warsaw complain they have not yet been allowed to attend mass, that they have had cold meals without vegetables and have had trouble getting hot water with which to shave or prepare tea.

They had no toilet paper and the guards sometimes were brutal, the bulletin said.

The Warsaw daily [words indistinct] said a poll of people in the capital indicated 51 percent consider martial law justified and 37 percent deem it unjustified.

Observers noted opinion in Warsaw is not necessarily typical of the whole country because of the high proportion of communist appartchiks living here. They said, too, that people might have been afraid to give their true opinion.

In Ottawa, meanwhile, Canadian foreign minister Mark MacGuigan said his government probably would announce sanctions soon against the Polish Government, but he ruled out the possibility of Canada dropping a 400-million-dollar contract for a petroleum project in the Soviet Union. Only the United States and Britain have announced sanctions so far.

SEVERAL PUBLICATIONS, RADIO RESUME ACTIVITIES

SZTANDAR MLODYCH Back 12 Feb

LD112026 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] After a break of almost 2 months the daily youth paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH will be back tomorrow. The paper will have a circulation of 240,000 copies, and the Saturday and Sunday edition will run to 280,000 copies. A copy costs 4 zloty.

The first edition has several interesting contributions. These include a discussion on the subject of the young generation, a report from Plock, and reports from the Soviet Union and Hungary. The sports column is interesting as usual.

The publication of the following has also been resumed: ZYCIE LITERACKIE and the bimonthly magazine RADA NARODOWA, (GOSPODARKA, ADMINISTRACJA).

VHF Broadcasts Resume

LD111938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] As of next Monday Polish radio will resume broadcasting stereo programs on VHF. On weekdays we will be able to hear it from 0600 through 0100 and on holidays from 0700 through 0100. The programs will present original works of music and literature. The most outstanding masterpieces of classical and light music as well as relays of the more interesting musical events in this country and abroad will be broadcast in stereo only. On Sundays Polish radio theater plays will also be broadcast in stereo.

AIRLINE SUSPENDS FLIGHTS TO U.S. FROM 27 MAR

LD111428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Polish airlines, LOT, announces that all reservations for direct flights to New York as from 27 March this year have been cancelled until further notice. This is in connection with the suspension of air travel to the United States.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PZPR LEADERSHIP

Siwak in Piotrkow Trybunalski

LD112126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, was in Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship today. During the afternoon he met with the party aktiv of the largest industrial enterprise in the voivodship, the Chemitex-Wiston chemical fibers works in Tomaszow Mazowiecki, and with representatives of the work forces of other work enterprises in Tomaszow Mazowiecki. During a direct and at times polemical discussion much was said on the current task of party organizations aimed at restoring the party's authority, on the systems of prices and compensation the state's credit policy, and on the U.S. administration's sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland.

Albin Siwak's next meeting was of a similar nature: This time it was with representatives of the party organizations of the enterprises engaged in the construction of the Belchatow industrial district.

Kubiak at Workers' Conference

LD112252 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] A 2-day conference for first secretaries of primary party organizations at scientific-research institutes has taken place in (?Szerodek) near Warsaw. Issues pertaining to party work in this community and the tasks of institutes in conditions of economic reform were discussed. Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, met those taking part in the conference.

Koszalin Party Plenum

LD112256 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The Koszalin Voivodship party committee has been holding a plenary session. The session discussed Marxism-Leninism as the ideological foundation for strengthening and restoring the strength of the party. Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee, was present. The activities of the Koszalin organization aimed at stabilizing the situation and activating local organizations were discussed.

Orzechowski Attends Plenum

LD120024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Today, with Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee taking part, a plenum was held of the Koszalin Voivodship party committee.

The subject of the plenary session was Marxism-Leninism as the ideological basis for the strengthening and rebuilding of the forces of the party. During the introductory paper and during the discussion reference was made to the resolutions of the ninth congress relating to overcoming the crisis with the whole of society taking part, led by the party.

The plenum also devoted a great deal of time to the issue of the struggle against anti-socialist elements and to the elimination from our life of compromised people.

An important element in the session was the cleansing of the party of people alien to it and in this context the speakers drew particular attention to the criteria for the acceptance of new members and to the observance of Marxist-Leninist criteria when assessing those people who hold leading positions. Criticism ought to be the party's weapon and leaders ought to be characterized by modesty. However, flattery and bootlicking can never again be the way to make a career, said one of the speakers, Boleslaw Andruszkiewski.

Other speakers stressed that the great work of renewal under the leadership of the party ought to take place with the participation of the whole of society and that there can be no talk of retaliation in the process of cleansing our life of evil.

Further Details

LD121104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Marxism-Leninism, the ideological basis for consolidating and rebuilding the strength of the party; this was the theme of the plenary session of the PZPR voivodship committee in Koszalin. Professor Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was present at the session. Representatives of the ZDL and SD in the voivodship administration authorities and youth organizations were invited to the deliberations. It was stated during the plenum that before 13 December there had been an attempt to disarm the party ideologically and to terrorize and intimidate members of the PZPR. At present a consistently realized process of socialist renewal has started. The condition for implementation of all social, economic and ideological-political targets which were outlined at the ninth extraordinary party congress is renewal of the party's strength, its moral and political unit. Marian Orzechowski stated that the resolutions of the ninth congress had created a vision of a new Poland. This has to be translated into a concrete language now.

OPOLE PZPR SECRETARY WALCZAK PLENUM SPEECH

PM111507 Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 1 Feb 82 p 3

[Unattributed report on speech by PZPR Opole Voivodship Committee Secretary Andrzej Walczak at the committee's 30 January plenum in Opole: "Our Objective Is To Implement the Program of the Ninth Congress, a Program for Democratizing Poland and Leading It Out of the Crisis"]

[Text] At its ninth extraordinary congress, the speaker stated first of all, the PZPR proposed a program for leading the country out of the crisis and liquidating distortions of socialism. It showed the way and the directions for a joint effort by the entire community with a view to consolidation in the name of superior reasons of the nation and the socialist state and the implementation of a reform of socioeconomic and political structures. And -- as every good manager should -- the party initiated this process within its own ranks. Great importance has been attached to Leninist principles in the party's internal life, principles of intraparty life have been developed, and ideological and moral requirements have been increased. The party decided that only an agreement among all the social forces jointly responsible for the future of the state and the nation can ensure that the crisis is overcome.

However, forces hostile to the party engaged in activities aimed at opposing that positive program and arousing hatred of anything connected with the progressive, socialist and national tradition. The wave of tension and conflict inspired by political opponents in general and solidarity politicos in particular which broke over the country wrecked day after day any hopes of social order and economic stability as well as taking even a small step forward with a view to leading the country out of the crisis. Following the conference of the former Solidarity national commission presidium, a period of open and flagrant struggle began aimed at overthrowing the socialist system and seizing power. We had some examples of such activities also in our voivodship.

Concealed under Solidarity's wings, our political opponents were doing their utmost to weaken the party and authorities and to discredit activists. This continual antiparty campaign waged under the conditions of an economic crisis did not fail to influence the state of party ranks. In 1981 9,765 party members and candidate members left our ranks, even though it is a fact that those who left were usually people who either were ideologically confused or had joined the party by chance. However, the decrease in the number of party members was also a result of deliberate action taken by party organizations aimed at purging the party of careerists, of people more interested in personal advantages than in serving the community and ideologically unstable people. A total of 283 party members and candidate members were expelled.

Economic results -- Magnitude, Causes and Prospects

Both the tense sociopolitical situation and many facts ensuing from it -- as well as from the economic crisis itself -- have adversely affected the economic results of the Opole region. The sales of products and services decreased nearly 8 percent last year compared with the previous year, and in many enterprises this decrease was considerably larger. We produced, Secretary A. Walczak stated, less coke and semicoke as well as less electric power, cotton textiles, cement, paper, animal products and many other goods. Work discipline deteriorated. The number of man-hours lost as a result of unjustified absences more than doubled. All in all, as a result of man-hours lost for a variety of reasons, the value of products sold decreased by nearly Z7 million. Labor productivity decreased 7.1 percent. The level of the implementation of export tasks was low. It was also a bad year for housing projects. The plan for socialized construction of housing for the past year, which was rectified in November, was only implemented 86.6 percent. This means that 370 families failed to take possession of their homes in time. The backlog in the implementation of the citywide technical infrastructure increased. This applies in particular to investments in the sphere of heating plants, water supply and other municipal installations. The market balance was also considerably upset. Supplies of goods in relation to the people's current purchasing power were obviously inadequate, especially because, as the speaker emphasized, in some cases people bought up goods which they did not need. The fact that the same number of blankets was bought at "Centrum" general stores last year as during the entire recent 5-year period is an example of this distortion of demand. It is also a fact, however, that, for instance, the voivodship internal trade enterprise received last year 25-40 percent (depending on the sector) less goods than during the previous year. Organizational shortcomings in the trade sphere rendered an already very bad situation even worse.

Party Activities Under New Circumstances

The speaker then referred to current affairs. The introduction of martial law, he stated, has completely changed life in our country. Conditions have arisen for the restoration of the strength and authority of party organizations. It would, however, be naive to believe that the normalization of life has been taking place without any disturbances. We must realize that not everybody is convinced that it was necessary to introduce martial law in the country. Some people believe that this decision has hindered democracy. There are also people who believe that all the activities in which Solidarity engaged were sound and that Solidarity had no intention of seizing power. Those people should not be seen as either enemies of socialism or extremists. Many of them are young people, inexperienced and unfamiliar with politics. A struggle should be waged for those people and their views. We should seek to make them change their mind and we should hold discussions with them. The need to improve social discipline and effectively ensure the rule of law, order, and observance of the law is yet another aspect of the situation. We must do our utmost to ensure that these phenomena remain lasting factors in our life ever after martial law is rescinded.

The decision on the introduction of martial law, Secretary A. Walczak continued, has met with the support of party members and, as a result of the decision, the activities of low level party echelons and those of primary party organizations have intensified. The activities of the voivodship committee executive and secretariat have played an inspiring role.

The executive, which has been working out the tactics and the concept of the activities of the entire voivodship organization, has been meeting more frequently. Contacts between members of the voivodship executive and secretariat on the one hand and low level echelons and primary party organizations, as well as groups of activists in enterprises and other circles, on the other hand, have become more frequent. The promptness and effectiveness of the activities of the party apparatus have improved. Radio conferences with the first secretaries of low level echelons have been taking place daily and working conferences with the secretaries of party echelons and organizations have been organized. PZPR Voivodship Committee representatives have been sent to party echelons and organizations in places with large concentrations of working-class people, where young and inexperienced activists were elected to the party leadership. These activities have been supported by party Central Committee workers and students from the higher school of social sciences. This assistance has made a considerable contribution to the correct running of party echelons and organizations in a difficult situation.

In order further to intensify party activists, the PZPR Voivodship Committee executive has set up 11 regional party work centers. A newly set up voivodship information and propaganda section has been introducing new methods of activities. Similar sections have been set up at low party echelon level. The party voivodship committee information department has been publishing bulletins for party activists throughout the voivodship.

The process of purging the PZPR ranks is being continued, the speaker further reminded the audience. The attitudes and activities of party members are being assessed carefully and with insight. As a result of these assessments, it has been decided since 13 December to expel 172 people from the party and, furthermore, the names of 1,671 party members and candidate members have been taken off the party list. For a variety of reasons, 696 people have returned their party cards. Thirteen candidates have been allowed to join the party. Three first secretaries of low echelon party committees have been replaced and 13 secretaries have been dismissed. Ten enterprise committee first secretaries have been dismissed, while 31 comrades have been dismissed from the executive and 67 from the low echelon plenum. Twenty four primary party organizations, including 16 rural organizations, have been dissolved. At present, the voivodship party organization has 78,601 members and candidate members.

The Economic Reform -- An Indispensable and Complicated Operation

Secretary A. Walczak then discussed economic matters or, to be more precise, activities undertaken in the economic sphere under the present, still difficult circumstances. Referring to the economic reform which is now being introduced, he stated, among other things, that neither the restrictions ensuing from the introduction of martial law nor the situation with respect to raw materials and semifinished materials should greatly affect either the form of the reform or the speed of its implementation. However, the implementation of economic tasks could be hindered by the fact that enterprises have to adapt their activities to new economic and financial conditions. This is why it is of the utmost importance that enterprises utilize all the semifinished materials prepared by enterprise teams for reform affairs during previous periods. It is also imperative that manager cadres learn to approach problems connected with costs, the new role of banks, new financial mechanisms and different principles of the creation and distribution of the wage fund in a new way. In general, it is imperative to change old and hackneyed patterns and habits and get used to a correctly understood flexibility of activities. It is also necessary to foresee how the situation will develop, seek new ways and prepare alternative solutions. Later, the speaker developed these themes.

What is most urgent, he stated, is to determine in detail production tasks for the current year. Production plans must be made more precise by using the method of consecutive appraisals as specific elements of the economic situation of enterprises become clearer. Furthermore, what should be considered is not only any microeconomic advantages to the enterprises concerned but, more generally, such aims as extricating the country from the crisis and stabilizing the national economy. It is also necessary to remember the principle of the socialization of planning. Worker consultative teams should help to achieve this objective. It is necessary to take advantage of initiatives taken by engineers and economists and of the help of such organizations in enterprises as the Polish economic society, the chief technical organization and the scientific society of organization and administration.

Nor should one overlook the possible consequences of restrictions in the sphere of raw and semifinished materials. As a result of the fact that enterprises which are implementing operational programs have been granted priority with respect to supplies, it may become necessary for some plants producing goods and articles for supply and investment purposes to switch to other production -- the agricultural sector, for instance. The managements of specific enterprises should not just wait -- they should be putting forward concrete proposals in this sphere. It is important to formulate a correct employment policy. In some labor markets we may have to face a surplus of manpower, whereas in others there may be a shortage of manpower. Enterprise managements and the employment department of the voivodship administration -- as well as units under their control -- should observe these phenomena carefully and prevent any conflicts, injustices and waste of human potential. A situation may also arise in which some enterprises will have to stop production completely for a specific period. In any case, such situations must not catch us unawares.

We Must Make Life Easier

Increased attention must also be paid to price problems, the speaker emphasized. Price changes cannot be used as a cover for inefficiency, overexpansion of the administration, increased costs or lack of discipline. Whenever we reach the conclusion, A. Walczak stated, that any price has been increased without justification we will replace the cadres concerned ruthlessly. The voivodship section of the State Price Commission must also help to ensure that prices are determined correctly. Another matter to be considered is that of activities aimed at resolving working people's daily problems and improving the labor safety and hygiene. More social commissions should be set up and enterprise managements and party organizations should pay special attention to such matters. The implementation of plans by enterprises performing their tasks within the framework of operational programs is of particular importance because the extent to which these tasks are implemented in such enterprises will determine our living conditions and the pace at which the country extricates itself from the crisis. It is imperative that enterprise managements cooperate on a daily basis with the plenipotentiaries for operational program matters and that this cooperation be aimed at obtaining supplies and ensuring complementary supplies of raw and intermediate materials. The stabilization of market processes is of paramount importance.

While discussing this subject, Secretary A. Walczak emphasized first of all the need to increase market production in Opole enterprises. Acting in concert with enterprise managements and the work force and with the active cooperation of the trade sector, the state administration should promote and organize initiatives of this kind and organize them. This action should be assisted by setting up in hitherto unutilized buildings small enterprises devoted to regional industry as well as artisan enterprises to develop the production of goods now in demand, using local raw and semifinished materials. The voivodship administration should submit a specific plan with respect to this matter. In the entire market sphere a great deal also depends on the trade sector. It is necessary to continue to improve the principles governing the distribution of goods in short supply, to improve labor organization in the trade sector itself, to improve the training of the people employed in it and to seek to utilize the local trade base more effectively. The purchase of agricultural products will be of crucial importance so far as the market situation is concerned. It is necessary to continue to increase these purchases as much as possible. More importance should be attached to contract agreements. The principle that means of agricultural production are allocated depending on the amount of products sold must be maintained. It is also necessary to improve services for agriculture.

In discussing the tasks facing the construction industry sector responsible for housing, the speaker drew his audience's attention, among other things, to the need to ensure that the voivodship authorities take large-scale preventive measures. Construction potential must be utilized to a larger degree than hitherto to expand the program for the technical infrastructure. All material reserves and a considerable proportion of manpower should be earmarked for municipal projects and site utilities. It is necessary to discontinue for the time being work on large-scale housing projects as well as to utilize additional potential, including the modular construction technique [budownictwo plombowe].

Referring to economic tasks, PZPR Voivodship Committee Secretary A. Walczak also strongly emphasized the need for party control to ensure that they are fulfilled. However, such control should not involve detailed checks and it is necessary to ensure that both economic phenomina and the opinions of the worker aktiv, self-managing sections, party organizations and lower level echelons are taken into consideration.

The Restoration of Ideological And Organizational Unity And The Bond Between the PZPR and the Working Class

The speaker then concentrated his attention strictly on party matters. In view of the situation, he stated, our main task is to restore the PZPR's ideological and organizational unity and to tighten the bonds between the party and the working class. Many party organizations believe that the best way to regain their authority and the workers' trust in their enterprises is to engage in direct work among the people and deal with their difficulties. This is a correct course of action, for the party will become an authentic party needed in any environment only if it deals with the daily problems of work forces and other groups and shows concern for the welfare of every Pole. However, we must also remember that absolute honesty on the part of party members is an essential condition for ensuring support for the PZPR's policy. It is also necessary to purge party ranks of wavering and demoralized people, as well as of people devoid of ideals and advocates of views and orientations incompatible with PZPR membership. When purging our ranks, the speaker emphasized, we must act honestly, calmly and fairly, being conscious of the fact that the party's existence is at stake. The consolidation and purging of the party also means that young people, especially those whose attitude during a most difficult period has shown that they have close bonds with socialist ideas, the party and its program, should boldly be accepted as party members. The restoration of confidence in the party also depends to a considerable extent on the primary party organizations' activeness in and influence on their own circles as well as on the political wisdom of their individual members. It is time for entire party organizations, and not only their activists to engage in activities. People's attitude toward the state and work is now becoming the criterion of party loyalty. Indeed party members should set an example -- through their personal stance -- to their nonparty fellow workers.

There Can Be no Democracy Without Social Discipline and Respect for Law

The search for and the extension of the sphere of accord with nonparty people, members of other political parties and all the forces which have accepted socialism and Poland's constitution is an important task in view of our present and future needs, A. Walczak continued. So citizens' committees for national salvation should become a broad basis for community support for the military council for national salvation. We should continually ask ourselves what should be done and what methods and forms of work should be used to consolidate the party and effectively implement processes with a view to restoring its credibility and authority and ensuring that the party becomes an authentic and leading force in our community. Our entire party and all its organizations must consistently observe the ideological principles of socialism. We should learn to listen carefully to the voice of the working people but, at the same time, we must influence them in a convincing manner -- in fact, form their views -- in order to be able to play the role of a genuine vanguard of the working people. We must constantly proclaim two fundamental truths. First, that it is impossible to improve the living conditions of the community unless it produces a specific amount of material goods. And, second, that there can be no complete democracy without social discipline and respect for law. These tasks face the entire ideological front. These theses must be made known, especially in schools and universities, as well as in youth organizations. The education of young people must be based on the handing down of progressive, national traditions and on a thorough knowledge of current events and the tasks facing us.

A new attitude toward work must be adopted as soon as possible, genuine respect for it must be shown. It must be realized that its results must be utilized wisely and that there is a close connection between the results of people's work and their wages.

It should also be constantly remembered that the path toward the restoration of the party's credibility lies, above all, in consistent implementation of the principles of social justice. Under present martial law conditions there is no more important task in the sphere of ideological-educational propaganda and agitation activities than that of urging and persuading all workers to show common sense, remain calm and honestly perform their daily duties. Obviously, we must ruthlessly unmask the forces which, following in the footsteps of the recent destructive propaganda practices of the enemy, as seeking to create confusion and arouse skepticism regarding the possibility of extricating the country from the crisis and the party's ability to lead the nation. Let us constantly remember that the present party members and primary party organizations held in their hands the genuine key to Poland's future. Let us base our daily activities on the extensive and completely up-to-date achievements of the Ninth PZPR Congress. Its program for the democratization of political life in the country and in the party and for leading Poland out of the crisis must become our main objective.

The question of implementing the congress program was mentioned in the speech made by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. The main postulates mentioned in that speech were: a strong, honest and farsighted government and an orderly, strong and just state; in-depth development of socialist democracy in all its aspects; and rebuilding of the national economy to ensure that it is productive and thrifty and that it effectively fulfills the needs of the working people. We must spare no effort to ensure that these postulates are really implemented in our public life. The implementation of such an extensive program will depend on progress toward a stabilization of political and economic life and on effective daily work by every worker in every enterprise. In conclusion A. Walczak stated: We have just embarked on a path toward the stabilization of sociopolitical and economic life. It depends on us what socialist Poland will be like.

RADIO WARNS AGAINST GOSSIP, RUMORMONGERING

LD111648 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[By Warsaw radio correspondent Adam Witold Wysocki]

[Text] Today's review of the local press in Poland will be unusual in that I will use an article as a basis for a discussion about gossip.

The article, by (Stefan Lewicki) in GLOS WYBRZEZA, is entitled "Jujka is Inside, or Gossip in the Tricity."

Last Sunday, Zbigniew Jujka placed the following cartoon in his little diary (dzienniczek): Two gentlemen are sitting in a cafe and whispering confidentially: I know from a reliable source, Jujka is inside. Later I asked editor Jujka where he got the idea for this joke. He said that in the last few weeks several friends almost dropped dead when they saw him -- what, you're not interned? Perhaps after this cartoon people will stop spreading gossip about our coastal satirist, who is peacefully working at the editorial offices.

Lately, in maritime circles it is whispered that at the Polish Ocean Lines office single men are not recruited, and married people allegedly have to sign a loyalty declaration. If they stay abroad their families will be expelled from the tricity and their apartments confiscated. At the Polish Ocean Lines office they say their tongues have already gone stiff from explaining that it is not true.

These and other rumors could be quoted by the dozens, and the more improbable they are the more ears they find. An old proverb says fish are caught more easily in murky waters. The murky water is a rumor. I do not believe in coincidences. There exist groups which are not in the least anxious for calm and order in our country, in Gdansk. Unable to do anything else, they are trying through these rumors to disturb society.

Lately I heard a rumor that in Elblag, the militai had had a fight with the military, that something was happening in Wroclaw, or, again, that here in the tricity a demonstration of women and children is being planned to protest against martial law. I repeat once again: I don't know whether this is a rumor or is intentional. I assume -- perhaps I am wrong -- the latter. That is why I will permit myself several remarks in the hope that listeners will want to think about them. I will add that this is not an attempt on my part to scare the inhabitants of the tricity, whose heads must be in a whirl anyway, but merely an appeal to their commonsense.

The Romans used to say that dura lex sed lex, that is loosely translated: hard, strict law is better than lawlessness. In our country martial law is in force, and all demonstrations, manifestations and rallies are clearly prohibited. It is obvious that these potential rallies and protests will neither overthrow the regime nor force the Military Council of National Salvation to revoke martial law. They will simply cause some confusion and make normalization of our life more difficult. We had a sample of this on a recent Saturday, on 30 January, when groups of young people caused disturbances near the Gdansk shipyard. An effect of this is the making of normal life for us, the inhabitants of Gdansk, more difficult, through the extension of the curfew, disconnection of telephones and so forth. This has touched all of us.

But I think that the greatest tragedy is the consequences that have to be borne by young people who were most involved in those Saturday disturbances. The press has announced that quite a few persons were arrested, including 40 students and many pupils of middle-level schools. Whoever hid behind the backs of these inexperienced and foolish kids assumed the blame. Martial law has its obligations and obliges us to do something. I think that these young people have already received, or in the near future will receive punishment. It is also true that they will have to say farewell to their studies, at least for some time, and nobody will give this time back to them.

The calculations that the workers who are finishing work will support these demonstrations are false. In many enterprises, meetings took place after those Saturday street incidents, people unambiguously expressed their negative attitude toward those who organize protests of this kind, using youth for this aim. (?It is said) that the workers demonstrated in August -- and still demonstrate -- political prudence, commonsense and moderation, and this is true. So the conviction that those who have lost this sense and moderation will join a demonstration of young people only because young people have organized such a demonstration is erroneous and I think that it will remain so.

I will not quote the contents of the dockers' of shipbuilders' protests; they were printed in the columns of our paper. That is why I appeal to commonsense: Let us not hurt but protect people from irresponsible behavior. Let us remember what fate awaits those young pupils and students who allowed foreign propaganda to fool them.

Our country is facing a serious crisis. It is entering a very difficult period of economic reform, which for us represents a chance to avert our downfall. Nobody will help us in this: not the Americans, who incite people against Poland whenever possible, nor the English nor the Holy Ghost. We ourselves must work calmly and efficiently. Rumors and irresponsible incitements that call for the organization of demonstrations can only bring enormous social damage, severely affecting those who allow themselves to be mixed up in them. They will also have no effect.

The fact that Radio Free Europe or the BBC will report again that people in Gdansk are protesting against martial law is not worth, I think, wasting the future of even one young man. I doubt that anyone among us Poles is glad that we have martial law; we may not agree with it, but it remains a fact together with all the consequences that it entails. Let us do everything so that this state of affairs can end as soon as possible, so that one can say and do everything for normalization, but this depends on calm and on refusing to lend an ear to gossip.

BREZHNEV, SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING CITED

LD051538 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 5 Feb 82

["Leonid Brezhnev's new proposals" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (PAP) -- In an article headlined as above and discussing the results of Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with the delegation of the Socialist International, led by Kalevi Sorsa, the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA stressed that the stand presented by the Soviet leader was received with understanding for the motives of the Soviet side.

The daily pointed out that Kalevi Sorsa came out during the meeting in favour of the continuation of dialogue, detente and disarmament and recalled both the organization's resolution on disarmament and its appeal of December 1981 calling not to use the crisis in Poland as a pretext to weaken the efforts in the area of detente and control of armaments.

"Polish public opinion shares this view. This found reflection not only in the recent numerous declarations of our government conveyed to other governments but also in the communique from the visit of Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek to Moscow," RZECZPOSPOLITA stressed.

TRYBUNA LUDU HIGHLIGHTS LINKS TO EUROPE

AU111320 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Feb 82 p 1

[M. Berezowski commentary: "Poland and Europe"]

[Text] The crisis that Poland is going through and the unfriendly actions by some Western capitals have cast a shadow over our position in Europe. Throughout the postwar period, Poland found itself in the forefront of those countries striving to bring both parts of the continent closer and striving for its security. Now, contrary to the realities of the situation, contrary to Poland's stance and intentions, an area of confrontation between East and West is being made out of the events in our country.

We have to tell, without insinuation, those Western circles who think that by lowering Poland's international record they are scoring a few points against socialist Europe that they are really also harming themselves. Poland will make it through the deep crisis and will emerge from it, but everyone, including those who advocate tension, will have to bear responsibility for demolishing the structure of agreements and pay the price for it.

It would also seem to be crystal clear that, despite anticommunist allurement, socialist Poland's return to political and economic stability ought to be accepted as the prime interest of the entire continent. Poland's stability and Europe's stability are compressed together. Could any serious thinking person imagine a carefree Western Europe while chaos, conflicts and turmoil reign in Poland? Paraphrasing a well-known saying, one can say that if Poland catches a heavy cold from the conditions actually in existence there, the whole of Europe will not avoid getting infected.

We are not being conceited. The mutual dependence between the state of Poland and the condition of Europe is a fact. This dependence is also noticeable to West European government circles, but they, prompted by the hope of quick political gains, come out with different conclusions. And they are taking advantage of the fact that in Poland the threat of ruining the continent's stability has been stopped; however, they would like to cook their own meat on this occasion, as if they were oblivious of the fact that they could add fuel to the fire of international disagreement.

Therefore, let us say it straight that the countries of Western Europe ought to be interested in the existence of a stronger orderly Poland, rather than of a disorganized and weak one.

Without regard to its complicated circumstances, Poland intends to continue leading an open foreign policy, take part in European discussions wherever they are being held on the basis of constructive principles and take part in efforts to preserve the essentials of detente. It is now particularly a question of not letting reckless attitudes gain the upper hand in Western circles, for they force the way to sacrificing security policy on the altar of propaganda and hostility.

Long before the culmination of the crisis in Poland, fears that things would worsen appeared in world relations, above all as a result of the arms program by which the United States would like to gain a privileged strategic position. This is also expressed in NATO plans for Europe. It would be unforgivable if Western European countries, which have many reservations about these plans, gave in to suggestions to connect the question of arms limitation with the situation in Poland. For this will not change the socialist realities in our country one single bit, but will delay the process of disarmament talks.

Despite the various ill winds in Europe, positive tendencies are also making themselves known. For example, the serious British paper the GUARDIAN put forward the suggestion of giving life to the Polish idea of a nuclear-free zone in Europe, which -- it wrote -- was the forerunner of the nuclear "zero option" currently under discussion. The congress of the ruling Social Democratic Party in Hamburg also referred to the same idea. In this way, the instincts of self-preservation and rational intentions are making themselves felt.

Europe is not condemned to renew the cold war. A lot depends on whether there will be enough politicians in Europe able to face up to the evil tendencies. As far as Poland is concerned, they can count on cooperation and determination.

CZYREK THANKS PCF FOR UNDERSTANDING, SUPPORT

AU110931 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Feb 82 p 7

[PAP version of speech delivered by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary and Polish foreign minister, at the 5 February French Communist Party meeting in Amiens]

[Text] We have arrived in your beautiful French land as guests of the 24th French Communist Party Congress. This is a particularly important moment for your party and for the entire communist and workers movement. For us Poles and for our party it is also an opportunity to manifest the links of friendship and cooperation between our nations and our parties.

History has given those links a particular character. Above all in the last century, they developed and consolidated in the common struggle for freedom and independence, for progress and social justice. They were forged, along with your workers class, by the hundreds of thousands of Poles who, in the search for work and bread, found in France their second homeland. No historical storm will ever destroy those beautiful traditions and those strong links of friendship and cooperation. Our parties also cultivate and protect them. They have given them the new, class dimension of the struggle for socialism and a lasting peace among peoples.

Guided by those ideals, our parties have taken initiatives, important for the entire communist and workers movement, to combine efforts in order to attain those noble goals.

We watch your congress porceedings with great attention. We are aware of their importance for the French leftwing, for France and the entire international workers movement. The congress slogan -- We Build Socialism in National Colors -- was presented in the very interesting report delivered by Georges Marchais, general secretary, and was reflected in the vivid discussion, remarkable for profound faith, deep engagement and the strong will to participate in implementing the slogan, remarkable for enthusiasm among the young French generations of your people, who have been so numerously represented at the congress.

On behalf of the PZPR and of all Polish friends of France, we wholeheartedly wish the congress complete success in drawing up a program and tasks befitting the historical needs and aspirations of the great French people. I convey those wishes to you, inhabitants of the beautiful city of Amiens, working people of Picardy, a region rich in traditions and achievements, to Maxime Gremetz, representative of your party leadership, who has been so closely linked with you.

We wish you success in implementing the program drawn up by the congress of your party, a militant party sharing responsibility in the government. We are confident that, while possessing the magnificent traditions of fraternity and generosity, your party will fully and efficiently cope with that historic challenge.

As you know, socialist Poland and our party are experiencing a difficult moment in their history. A whole series of objective factors and conditions, aggravated by subjective errors committed in leading the party and the state, have brought about a deep sociopolitical crisis. It was not socialism, but mistakes in its implementation, that aroused public disapproval which was used by forces hostile to socialism to dispute the fundamental principles of our system and the constitutional order in our state.

Our party has sincerely and honestly disclosed all the errors and weaknesses and brought those responsible for them to fair account. At its ninth extraordinary congress in July 1981, the party drew all conclusions from the workers' criticism and from the postulates presented by the party masses, and outlined a program for its rebirth and for the socialist renewal of the country. It is a program for bold and resolute reforms in our political, social and economic life, a program suiting our people's needs and aspirations. It stakes on the development of socialist democracy and of workers' and territorial self-governing bodies.

We endeavored to put that program into effect by political means, we wished to implement it on the basis of a wide front of national accord. Unfortunately, all our efforts were sabotaged, and our hand stretched out for accord was not accepted. Our adversaries responded by sowing anarchy in social and economic life. They staked on confrontation threatening civil war. In that they enjoyed the support of international reactionary forces that are always and everywhere fostering activities against progress, socialism and communism.

To protect the supreme values of internal peace, socialism and the basic interests of European peace and security, it was necessary to apply emergency measures and to impose martial law. That was our sovereign Polish decision, the will to settle the crisis through our own efforts. We did that with heavy hearts, but in the conviction that it was a lesser evil than the dangers that could have jeopardized Poland and even the situation in Europe.

We want that state of emergency to be as short as possible, we want it to perform the role of an effective defense shield inleading our country out of the crisis, on the path of democratic reforms and of development in accordance with the line and the program adopted by the ninth congress.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and premier, recently presented in the Sejm our aims and actions connected with that. He also presented them in his reply to a letter from Georges Marchais. They concentrate on providing the necessary conditions and programs to build a strong and just state, to develop socialist democracy in all spheres of the nation's life, and to reconstruct the economy in order to make it efficient, thrifty and serve the needs of the working people.

It is a program which meets the expectations and strivings of the people, a difficult program, but feasible under the conditions of social peace, of understanding and of full support on the part of the workers class, and of unity among all our nation's patriotic forces. Dear comrades and friends, be assured that our party will do its utmost to implement that program and to enable socialist Poland to contribute its significant part to the consolidation of the community of the socialist states and of international peace and cooperation. We are assisted in that by the fraternal socialist countries.

Highly important is the support given to our struggle by fraternal communist and workers parties, by all true friends of Poland. This is why we are grateful to your party for the understanding and support reflected in General Secretary Georges Marchais' letter to General Jaruzelski. We were deeply touched by the cordial feelings of sympathy and friendship for our party manifested by your congress delegates.

Opponents of socialism endeavor to exploit the situation in Poland not only to try to exert pressure on us, to interfere in our affairs and to apply political and economic restrictions against Poland, but also to further aggravate the international situation which is already complex. They have launched an unprecedentedly broad campaign of hatred. They endeavor to push the world into a state of cold war. They have initiated a mad arms race, are advocating the idea of the possibility of a limited nuclear conflict in Europe and are developing nuclear missile weapons suitable for that purpose. They are disputing the peaceful postwar order in Europe.

The Soviet Union, the socialist countries, peace-loving and realistic forces all over the world respond to those threats with intensified activity in the struggle for peace, for checking the arms race and for the return to an advantageous international situation. A particular position in that struggle belongs to the countries which have been assigned the role of foreground in an atomic confrontation in Europe.

An alliance among the forces of peace and progress is today more necessary than ever. We are prepared to build such an alliance and to contribute our Polish part to it. We firmly believe that, notwithstanding all the threats, the world will go along the path of peace, progress and justice. That is what our parties fight for.

Long live the fraternal link of cooperation between the PZPR and the French Communist Party! Long live friendship between the peoples of Poland and France! May it strengthen the cause of peace and socialism!

SOVIET OFFICIAL VIEWS PLANNING OF CEMA AID

LD112026 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] "The CEMA Countries to Poland" is the headline under which MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI has printed a statement by Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov on the CEMA committee session about cooperation in the sphere of planning. One of the points of this session held in Havana referred to assistance for Poland.

We examined this matter, stated Nikolay Baybakov, in the context of the stabilization of the Polish economy and of overcoming its economic difficulties stemming from the discriminatory policies by the United States. We discussed the proposals of the Polish comrades, he said, concerning the exploitation of spare production capacities and concerning the supplies of raw and other materials from socialist countries. We also analyzed the construction of industrial projects which have been temporarily suspended as a result of supplies from capitalist countries being halted.

Deputy Premier Baybakov stressed that the blockade policy being applied by the United States against Poland and by certain other NATO countries under pressure from the United States is doomed to end in fiasco. Poland will develop successfully in the socialist community, he said.

REPORT ON IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS FROM USSR

LD112302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[text] During January and in the first 10 days of this month, the railway crews at the border station Zurawica-Medyka-Werchrate transloaded over 1 million tons of Soviet raw materials, mainly iron ore, for Polish industry. Supplies of coking coal and pig iron also continued. The majority of the ore trains which came from the basin in the "Crooked Horn" had to be defrosted before they could be unloaded. However this is not causing any complications or disturbances in work.

MADEJ ATTENDS CUBA CEMA SESSION, PROTOCOLS SIGNED

5-Year Protocol Signed

LD301622 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The 27th session of the CEMA commission for cooperation in the area of planning was held in the Congress Palace in Havana. A Polish delegation headed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej took part in the 4-day session.

Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej also held talks with the deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers and chairman of the Cuban Planning Commission Humberto Perez. A protocol was signed on economic, scientific and technical cooperation over the current 5-year period. It foresees a near doubling of turnover in comparison with the years 1976-1980. Polish purchases of agricultural and food products will be considerably increased. It was decided that in addition to the traditional supplies of sugar, which are increasing from 260,000 tons to 400,000 tons in the current 5-year period, there will also be a definite increase in supplies of fresh and processed citrus fruits, honey, peppers and cigarettes.

About 50 percent of Polish exports to Cuba will consist of machinery and parts, metallurgical products, agricultural machinery, marine engines and installations for the chemical industry.

Madej Interviewed 28 Jan

FL281928 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1242 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The Polish People's Republic has traditionally cooperated extensively with all the rest of CEMA's member countries. However, in the last few years limitations have come up due to its economic situation. This was told to Radio Reloj by Zbignew Madej, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers and chairman of its Planning Commission, who is participating in CEMA's 27th meeting in the area of planning.

He said that Poland's general production in 1981 had dropped by 15 percent and industrial production by 13 percent and that further drops were expected again this year.

The deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers said that its short cash flow from capitalist countries was a result of economic restrictions imposed primarily by the United States.

Zbignew Madej said that the socialist countries will speed up supplies and raw materials to the Polish people during the first half of this year. He stressed that Poland will make available to CEMA member countries sufficient facilities in the textile, shoe and light industries and in return receive suitable raw materials from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

Regarding relations with our country, the Polish leader said that they are based on many years of cooperation and that Poland receives citrus fruit, sugar and raw materials through trade with Cuba. Poland provides us with machinery, participates in the construction of industrial plants, provides complete supplies for the cardboard factory in Santa Cruz del Norte, Havana Province, and centrifugals for sugar production.

After summarizing the economic, political and social situation, he said that Poland's economy will need at least 4 to 6 years to recover. He said: "We expect that conditions will improve in 1983 for self-management and there will be better cooperation among the enterprises."

He addressed himself to the state of martial law in Poland and added that it will remain in effect as long as necessary in order to bring the country to normalcy in all its sectors although stability is already evident in the pace of living of the Polish people.

1-Year Protocol Signed

LD052130 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (PAP) -- A Polish-Cuban protocol on trade in 1982 was signed here today. The protocol envisages for mutual turnover to reach the value of 80 million roubles this year. Trade is expected to increase by 14 percent this year in comparison with the provisions of last year's protocol.

From Cuba Poland will import mainly agricultural produce and foodstuffs including sugar, citrus fruits, paprika, fruit preserves, citrus juices, honey, cigarettes and some raw materials like nickel oxide and chipboards. On the other hand, Poland will supply Cuba primarily with different machines and equipment, agricultural planes and motor vehicles.

The protocol was signed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Antoni Karas on the Polish side and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Andres Yebra Garcia, in the presence of Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz.

GREEK CP OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH PZPR LEADERS

LD241454 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (PAP) -- Efstratios Tsabis, member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, has stayed in Poland from 19 to 23 January on invitation of the PUWP Central Committee.

During his visit the Greek guest held meetings with Kazimierz Barcikowski, Political Bureau member and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, and Marian Orzechowski, secretary of PUWP Central Committee.

He also acquainted himself with Poland's current political and economic problems, in that number also with the introduction of the economic reform, and visited the Kasprzak radio works in Warsaw.

He informed the Polish hosts about the struggle of Greek communists for the interests of the working people, for progressive reforms in the political and social life. He expressed support for the actions taken by the PUWP to overcome the social and economic crisis in Poland.

During the talks which were conducted in a spirit of mutual understanding, and in a friendly cordial atmosphere, the PUWP and the Greek Communist Party have agreed to develop further friendly cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to act for consolidating the unity of the international communist and working class movement.

AUSTRIAN DEPUTIES PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO WARSAW

Meet Czyrek 10 Feb

LD102000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Hermann Schnell and Friz Hochmair, members of the Austrian parliament and members of the Socialist Party of Austria, are staying in Warsaw. The initiative of the deputies visit came from the Austrian side. It is envisaged that a number of meetings and discussions on international and bilateral topics will be held during their visit. Jozef Czyrek received both deputies today.

Meet Various Officials

LD112332 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP) -- The Socialist Party deputies to the Austrian Parliament, Hermann Schnell and Fritz Hochmair, wound up their visit to Poland today.

The deputies discussed issues of the Polish-Austrian relations, familiarized themselves with Poland's international activity as well as with some topical issues of our country.

The Austrian guests met at the Sejm with deputies Ryszard Wojna and Zdzislaw Czeszejko-sochacki. They had talks with head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Wlodzimierz Natorf, with Minister Stanislaw Ciuosek at the office of the Council of Ministers, and with deputy foreign minister Tadeusz Olechowski. During talks with a representative of the Polish Red Cross main board they familiarized themselves with the distribution of food and other goods sent from Austria.

The Austrian parliamentary deputies were received by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

ENVOY MEETS UK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS

LD102150 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 10 Feb 82

[By PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jacewicz]

[Text] London, 10 Feb (PAP) -- On the initiative of the London Chamber of Commerce, Polish Ambassador to Britain Stefan Staniszewski met at the city with British industrialists, businessmen and representatives of financial circles.

Participants in the meeting exchanged opinions and views on industrial and trade cooperation of both countries. British industrial and trade circles showed clear interest in developing this cooperation. They got interested in Polish concepts of the economic reform as raising hopes for stepping up trade and industrial cooperation.

CHARITY WORKERS STUDY NEEDS, MEET WITH OFFICIAL

LD300932 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (PAP) -- Vice-President of the Council of State and Chairman of the "Polonia" Society for Liaison with Poles Abroad Tadeusz W. Mlynczak met representatives of the two Evangelic charity organizations: Food for the Hungry International and Christian of Encouragement [name as received]. Now in Poland, at the seat of the "Polonia" Society here today.

Representatives of the two organizations told Mlynczak that during their visit to Poland they chiefly want to study on the spot Poland's current needs, primarily those for food and medical assistance.

Mlynczak stressed that, apart from the concrete material, food and medical aid so necessary now for the Polish society, the activity of both organizations consisting in giving especially the U.S. society a true and undistorted picture of Poland is also very important.

AID RECEIVED FROM LIBYA, NORWAY; MORE PROMISED

LD221310 Warsaw International Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Two hundred fifteen tons of medicines and foodstuffs have been brought to Poland as gifts from Libya on board five aircraft. A member of the people's committee of the bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in Warsaw, (Abdul Wahhab Gammudi), has told a Radio Polonia reporter that his country is ready to render further assistance in consultation with Polish authorities. Talks are also being held on the further expansion of Polish-Libyan economic cooperation and trade. The assistance granted Poland by Norwegian charity organizations so far has exceeded the value of $15 million. The Norwegian Red Cross alone has already sent Poland water-purifying equipment as well as a large consignment of meat preserves and other foodstuffs

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN PRI DELEGATION

AU112012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Feb (AGERPRES) -- On Thursday, February 11, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the delegation of the Republican Party of Italy [PRI] led by Oddo Biasini, national executive secretary of that party, deputy, now on a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The delegation includes Enzo Bianco, member of the PRI Direction, head of the International Department of the National Council of that party.

Virgil Cazacu, member of Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Stan Soare, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP, attended the interview.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Senator Giovanni Spadolini, Italian prime minister, secretary-general of the Republican Party of Italy.

During the interview, the sides informed each other of the current and future concerns of the two parties. Satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and PRI, at their ascending course as well as the joint determination to work for amplifying the cooperation between the two parties, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of democracy and social progress, of understanding, confidence and international cooperation. The two sides also expressed their conviction that the development of the relations between the RCP and the PRI contributed to the promotion of the collaboration between Romania and Italy in the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural fields and in other domains of activity, to the consolidation of the Romanian-Italian cooperation on an international plane.

The exchange of views on international questions emphasized the particularly complex character of the world political life following the intensification of the policy of strength, aggression, domination and oppression, the escalation of the arms race which has reached unprecedented levels and created a serious danger to the peoples' independence and sovereignty, to the world peace.

The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and the national executive secretary of the Republican Party of Italy highlighted that, in such conditions, all states, regardless their social and political system, all peoples, the progressive and democratic forces, public opinion throughout the world should work now more resolutely than ever before for the lessening of international tension, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, of respect for national independence and sovereignty, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the conflictual states of affairs, for the elimination of the use and threat of force from interstate relations. The sides pointed out the importance the halting of the arms race, the passage to the gradual diminution of military expenditure, of arms and armaments, to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, a stop in the emplacement of new medium-range missiles in Europe and the elimination of the existing ones have for the policy of detente and peace, fact which would contribute to the lessening of tension among states, to the elimination of the threat hanging over the peoples' lives and quiet.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Oddo Biasini paid special attention to the situation in Europe. The two sides considered the importance of the concerted efforts of all peace-loving forces for building a durable system of security and cooperation on the continent, highlighted and expressed their hope that the Madrid meeting end with positive results and give a fresh impetus to the translation into fact, as a unitary whole, of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, that a conference on confidence-building and disarmament be covenanted, and that meeting on questions of European security and cooperation be continued.

During the interview the necessity was highlighted that the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America should end with even better results, the European states having to participate, in one way or another, in the negotiations, to ensure their success.

The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and the national executive secretary of the Republican Party of Italy, after expressing their considerations on the situation in Poland, highlighted that the questions of that country are of concern to the Polish people itself and can be solved, without outside interference, by the sound and realistic forces in Poland, ensuring the development on the way of progress, welfare and national independence.

Likewise, the sides considered that the settlement of the great issues of the contemporary world in the interest of progress is possible only by liquidating underdevelopment, bridging the big gaps existing now, and highlighted that the building of a new international economic order is a key-problem for maintaining peace and world stability, able to ensure the overcoming of the current economic, energy and monetary-financial crisis and to create equitable conditions for the development of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular, for the promotion of a broad international collaboration.

During the talks, the need was highlighted to steadily strengthen collaboration and solidarity among the political, progressive and democratic forces, in the interest of the cause of peace, detente, security and national independence, collaboration and cooperation among peoples.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

MUSLIM DELEGATION VISITS IRAN, MEETS KHAMENE'I

AU112115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Tehran, 11 Feb (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Muslim denomination of Romania led by Muftiul Iacub Mehmet, now on a visit in Iran, were received by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and by the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, by the president of the Supreme Court, Musavi-Ardabil', as well as by (M. Ettemadian), deputy prime minister and leader of the organization of religious foundations.

During the interviews, the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples were highlighted. The Romanian delegation conveyed congratulations on the third anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

The Iranian officials thanked for the Romanian delegation's participation in the festivities as well as for the congratulations conveyed to them, addressing in their turn wishes of prosperity and success to the friendly Romanian people.

PRESS ON ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TREATY

AU100902 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 3-5 February carries identical or similar articles and reports on events marking the 34th anniversary on 4 February of the signing of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and the USSR.

The papers carry 80-100 word reports on friendship meetings held in factories in various Romanian provincial towns and Bucharest as well as in Moscow and Kiev enterprises at which local party officials and visiting members of the respective friendship associations spoke about "the significance of the signing of the first Romanian-Soviet friendship treaty for developing comprehensive relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the USSR and the importance of meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev." The papers also report on exchanges of visits on this occasion: Thus, SCINTEIA of 3 February reports on the visit to Moscow by a delegation of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR [ARLUS] led by AGERPRES General Director Ion Cumpanasu, who was received by CPSU Central Committee member V.I. Konotop; and SCINTEIA of 5 February reports on the visit to Bucharest by a delegation of the Soviet-Romanian friendship association led by Soviet cosmonaut, V.V. Kovalenok, who was received by Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the RCP Political Executive Committee. The newspaper also report on a friendly meeting organized by Soviet Ambassador V.I. Drozdenko on 4 February at the USSR Embassy in Bucharest which was attended by Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Ministers Gheorghe Caranfil and Ion Lazarescu; Deputy Ministers Magdalena Filipas, Constantin Oancea, Marin Nicolescu and Ion Stoian; and other officials.

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 4 February carries a 1,300-word editorial on this anniversary entitled "fruitful cooperation under the sign of equal rights and mutual advantage." The editorial reviews the historical circumstances that led to the signing of the treaty with the USSR; stresses its importance for bilateral ties of friendship and cooperation; emphasizes the importance of the new Romanian-Soviet treaty signed in 1970 "for deepening and diversifying bilateral relations in the most diverse fields of activity; highlights the fruitful character of summit meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev; and dwells on the fact that trade exchanges between the two countries are based on "strict observance of principles of equal rights and mutual advantage." SCINTEIA then adds: "There is no doubt that large reserves and opportunities exist to further deepen and expand bilateral exchanges. It is very important now, when the world is faced with a serious economic recession, to expand exchanges in mutual deliveries of raw materials, energy and fuel." The editorial concludes with an appreciation of Romanian-Soviet cooperation in international affairs. Noting that "Romania highly assesses the constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union on renouncing all kinds of medium-ranged nuclear missiles aimed at European targets and denuclearizing our continent."

DELIBERATIONS AT 10 FEB ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD111450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- At their session today, delegates in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly adopted the chamber's program of work for this year and the plan for implementation of the program in the first quarter of the year. Activities will be focused on monitoring the implementation of the accepted policy, analyzing the application of federal laws and on political control of the work of the Federal Executive Council and federal organs of administration in the context of the basic orientation connected with implementing the policy of economic stabilization. Among other things, the chamber will concern itself with speeding up the process of income-based relations, monitoring the functioning of the delegate system with the most important questions of internal and foreign policies, as well as with the fields of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and other questions.

During the session, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, submitted an introductory report on Yugoslavia's foreign-political activities.

It is of particular importance, Mihajlo Javorski, vice president of the chamber, said in his explanatory speech, that this program is not viewed as a static document, but as a document which can and should be kept corrected and supplemented in keeping with the demands of self-managing practice and the further development of our society.

Bogdan Osolnik, who was the first to speak in the discussion, dealt with the socialization of Yugoslavia's foreign policy, especially in the context of the functioning of the delegate system.

Nijaz Dizdarevic (Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina) laid stress in his speech during the discussion on the contribution made by the activity of the SFRY Presidency, the unity of all the factors of our federation and the activity of the Federal Executive Council, the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and our missions abroad to the implementation of the policy of nonalignment, independence and involvement in the struggle for peace, active peaceful coexistence, democratization of international political and economic relations, and independence. He expressed his dissatisfaction at the inactivity of the group of nonaligned countries set up to find a way to stop the war between Iran and Iraq. Dizdarevic considers that putting a speedy end to this war will also represent a very significant contribution to the efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis, one of the gravest crises in the world, a solution offered by our movement, so that Israeli aggression can stop and the Palestinian people can get its own state.

Sinan Hasani (delegate from Kosovo) said that a certain behavior in our neighborhood undoubtedly represents an additional element in the complex and exacerbated international situation. "We are very worried," Hasani stressed, "by the hostile attitude which neighboring Albania has for years adopted toward Yugoslavia, its socialist self-managing system and nonaligned foreign policy, which manifested itself in its crudest form during the recent counterrevolutionary irredentist events in Kosovo. The Albanian leadership openly supported, and continues to support, the members of the irredentist movement and the counterrevolution in Kosovo and their slogans and demands, thus putting in question and denying the whole of our development so far in the field of settling the national question in Yugoslavia. They are putting forward demands concerning Yugoslav territories which are populated by the Albanian nationality and are trying to create and spread hatred between the Albanian nationality and other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

"It adopts a paternalistic attitude to the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, usurping the right to speak of its behalf and is declaring that the slogans of the irredentist movement and the counterrevolution are justified and legitimate demands made by the whole of the Albanian nationality.

"While possessed by its anti-Yugoslav orientation, it resorts daily to subversive propaganda and other activities in an attempt to spread Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In the meantime it keeps declaring its interest in cooperating with our country, denying the existence of territorial claims against Yugoslavia and even promising aid in the event of foreign aggression against our country."

It must be clear to the Albanian leadership, Hasani said, that it cannot base its policy toward Yugoslavia on two different approaches. "If it really wishes goodneighborly relations with Yugoslavia, Albania must stop interfering in our internal affairs, give up territorial claims and show respect for our sovereignty. We shall appraise Albania's attitude to our country only on the basis of Albania's actual behavior and actions in practical life. Every Albanian step aimed at improving relations between the two countries will be accepted by us with pleasure, but at the same time we shall resolutely reply to any hostile act directed against Yugoslavia," Hasani said in conclusion.

Delegate Kalman Feher (Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina) spoke about the importance of the policy of goodneighborliness, which represents the funadmantal orientation of Yugoslavia's foreign policy. Striving to promote cooperation with all neighboring countries, Vojvodina has particularly oriented itself toward its immediate neighbors, Hungary and Romania, with whom significant results are already being achieved. The broadening of cooperation, as envisaged in the long-term program, is certain to make a contribution to the better climate of trust and to the creation of the conditions for the promotion of the position of sections of our nations which live in the neighboring countries.

Koro Hadzivasilev (Socialist Republic of Macedonia) focused his attention on the developments in Poland. Neither Poland's nor anybody else's internal developments are or can in themselves threaten peace if they really remain a completely and purely internal affair, Hadzivasilev said at the beginning. However, when a country's social processes become an opportunity for and subject of bloc rivalries, then, in the speaker's view, peace can be seriously threatened, but the cause is not to be found in these processes, but in the bloc division, blindness and struggle. If all the countries make free and independent decisions on all the questions of internal and foreign affairs in the conditions of full sovereignty and equality, the internal crises of this kind of individual countries, according to the delegate from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, however dramatic they happen to be, not only would represent no threat to world peace, but would be resolved much more easily, speedily and more favorably and thus would also contribute to the stabilization of peace.

However, in the existing realities of bitter interbloc rivalry, the speaker stressed, on one side stress is laid on the impermissibility of any change in the position and strength of the bloc and of any upsetting of the equilibrium of human rights and freedoms, while some of these alleged protectors of these principles, when the need arises, do not hesitate to resort even to the crudest forms of interference in the internal affairs of others, making use in the process of arrogant violations of human rights and freedoms. The only political sense of this bloc mimicry is to be found in the fact that each side has its own idea and attitude on what the Polish people should do, what it should not do and what it must not do.

The events in Poland can be and are of inestimable value not only for that country and its allies, but also for the general cause of the workers' movements and of socialism in the world. Consequently no one can expect these forces to remain cold and indifferent observers. They not only must make their own assessments and have their own explanations and orientation in connection with the Polish crisis, but they must make them public, because that is an unavoidable part of their ideopolitical activity in the struggle for the consolidation of their own forces and for socialism.

The only real way out of this crisis, in the speaker's view, can be along the lines of full sovereignty and independence of the Polish people and along the lines of such a socialist system in which the working class and other working people will, through the forms of their direct economic, social and political activities, be the decisive factors in Polish society and its development and the real creators of the specifically Polish forms of socialism.

Petan Rokocevic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, stressed that the complex and changeable international situation calls for a timely reaction by working people and citizens and for keeping them more fully informed and for explaining to them the essence of different aspects, events and fundamental orientations of the Yugoslav independent and nonaligned foreign policy, the LCY's attitudes in the workers' movement and so forth. Svetislav Popovic (Socialist Republic of Serbia) devoted most of his speech to a number of actions of the Nonaligned Movement and to multilateral cooperation between the Balkan countries. Bosko Boskov stressed that the exacerbated international situation places stress on the tasks concerning the true socialization of our foreign policy. Delegate Andrija Dabonovic (Socialist Republic of Montenegro) spoke about economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and nonaligned countries. Boris Kraljevic (Socialist Republic of Croatia) devoted his speech to international economic issues.

Ljubomir Samonikov (Socialist Republic of Macedonia) spoke about relations with neighboring countries and laid stress on the SFRY's considerable interest in relations with its neighbors and noted that we wish and are striving to see them become as normal as possible. Comrade Vrhovec clearly stated the reasons in his report owing to which the development of goodneighborly relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria is hindered. The escalation of the anti-Macedonian campaign by Bulgaria, Samonikov said, is accompanied by the intensification of all kinds of measures and pressures on the Macedonians in Pirin Macedonia with the aim of denationalizing and assimilating them. The aim is to make the Macedonian minority disappear from reality and to take the Macedonian question in Bulgaria off the agenda forever. All the sociopolitical organizations, state organs, public, cultural, educational and other institutions have been involved in the realization of this policy.

The results of the census which was carried out by the Bulgarian state itself, the delegate emphasized, once more demonstrated the real feelings of the Macedonian population in Pirin Macedonia. The census forms had no entry "Macedonian," but only for nationality, and yet, as is shown by official documents, the results of the census unreservedly display the Macedonian national awareness of the population of Pirin Macedonia, Samonikov said at the end.

Expressing support for the appeal sent by this Assembly chamber to the countries taking part in the conference on European security and cooperation in Madrid to make an effort to lift the blockade imposed by the blocs or, in other words, the superpowers on the conference, thus preventing it for a full year from ending its work with a final document which was at least partly acceptable, Mikhailo Javorski (delegate from Croatia) said that a spontaneous peace movement, which is not a client of any great power or its policy, is emerging in Europe.

Boris Petkovski (Socialist Republic of Macedonia) noted that all that is continually being dome in Bulgaria in order to deny the historical process of the creation of the Macedonian nations and thus also deny the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria runs counter to the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki final document. The essence of all this, Petkovski stressed, is that the question of Yugoslavia's territorial integrity is constantly kept open.

During the session, delegates discussed the activity of the judiciary organs in carrying out measures of economic stabilization. The introductory reports were given by Dr Mirko Perovic, president of the Federal Court, and Dr Vuko Goze-Gucetic, federal public prosecutor. It is obvious, Dr Mirko Perovic said, that the battle for stabilization is an integral part of what we call the struggle for legality in society and that this is a complete social action. Dr Vuko Goze-Gucetic, federal public prosecutor, told delegates about the judiciary organs' activities in the implementation of the measures of economic stabilization. Last year again there were few criminal offences which directly threatened stabilization, but economic offences showed a constant increase.

About 16,000 work and other organizations and about 27,000 responsible persons were charged with such offences. Illustrating the mass character of the violation of some of the law, Gucetic referred to the law on the temporary ban on the use of part of the social resources, which was violated in 1980 by about 20,000 basic organizations of associated labor. In the situation of the mass violation of the laws which regulate economic relations or economic policy, the possibility of suppressing this phenomenon effectively only by means of action by the repressive organs has been substantially reduced. Mass disrespect for regulations, the federal public prosecutor stressed, can only be suppressed by means of a social action.

Explaining the problems concerning the effectiveness of the punishments for economic offences, Gucetic stressed that the fines envisaged for such offences are too low. The fear of such a fine does not discourage the potential perpetrators of economic offences from committing them. In such a situation the following question posed itself, the federal public prosecutor stressed: If 97 percent of all the accountable persons who commit economic offences are fined up to 5,000 dinars and if 36 percent of these fines are conditional, the question which poses itself is whether it pays to maintain this vast and costly procedure involved in uncovering, prosecuting and trying economic offences. At the end, Dr Vuko Goze-Gucetic stressed that the unsatisfactory punitive policy concerning economic offences should be a subject for attention and appraisal by the Assembly bodies.

In a short speech following the introductory speeches Eduard Cencic (delegate from Croatia) stressed that it is not true to say that self-management has created the conditions favoring a rise in crime, but, on the contrary, that there are more violations in those environments in which self-managing organs are not functioning. Owing to this we must consider the view that the violation of legality is primarily a political problem and we should see what means are at our disposal for the suppression of the increasingly numerous economic offences. Delegate Luka Bajakic stressed that all the political organizations should exert the maximum effort to provide genuine answers to the question not of why there are more and more offenders, but why we have an atmosphere in which this is considered normal and not something to be ashamed of. According to him, this is the greatest danger against which we all have to struggle.

After the discussion the Federal Chamber decided that a special working group should draw the conclusions which will be adopted at the next session. The chamber then discussed a report on the result and further activity in the realization of the pooling of labor and resources between production and trade organizations of associated labor.

After that, delegates considered a proposal for the adoption of a law on the Court of Associated Labor. Ivan Ginovski, chairman of the Committee for the Administration of Justice of the Federal Chamber, stressed that the intention behind this measure is to ensure more consistent respect for the Constitutional principle on the self-managing concept of "workers' courts" and the role on the direct self-managers in their formation and performance of their court functions. After a short discussion the chamber adopted the proposal that a new law should be passed on the courts of associated labor. The Committee for the Administration of Justice is to prepare a new draft of the law on the basis of the observations and suggestions made in the Assembly's working bodies and at other levels. The draft will be discussed by the chamber at one of its forthcoming sessions.

The chamber then discussed a report on the situation, phenomena and problems in connection with the transformation of the federal administration on the basis of the law on the foundations of the system of state administration and on the Federal Executive Council and federal organs of administration. The chamber then adopted the conclusions which had been proposed by the committee for sociopolitical relations after its consideration of the situation, phenomena and problems in connection with the transformation of the administration. The chamber also adopted a proposal to pass a law on the Josip Broz Tito memorial center, with the instruction that the proposed law be considered by the current delegate structure. The chamber also adopted a proposal for passing a law amending and supplementing the law on the implementation of regulations and settling of differences between republican and provincial laws in the field of taxation.

KRAIGHER CHAIRS DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING

LD112300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- A session of the SFRY Presidency Council for National Defense was held in Belgrade today, chaired by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. The session discussed the proposed bases of a plan according to which economic and social activities of joint interest for the defense of Yugoslavia during war would function. The council also discussed and accepted proposed measures for the continued development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

KRUNIC-LED VOJVODINA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

AU111716 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] A delegation of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina headed by Bosko Krunic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Provincial Committee Presidium, has arrived in the Soviet Union. The delegation will be in the Soviet Union at the invitatin of the Krasnodar Kraykom.

ZVONE DRAGAN ENDS VISIT TO WASHINGTON 10 FEB

Meeting With IMF Director

LD202046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1948 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Zvone Dragan currently visiting the United States talked with IMF Director-General De Larosiere here today. The talk pertained to Yugoslavia's cooperation with this international institution, especially in the field of monetary policy and financial arrangements. De Larosiere positively assessed Yugoslavia's economic stabilization policy and the results it has yielded so far.

Meeting With Brock

LD102128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan today closed a three-day official visit to Washington during which he conducted talks with U.S. Vice-President Bush, three government members and a number of U.S. administration officials. Vice-Premier Dragan talked with William Brock, the President's cabinet member responsible for foreign trade, on economic relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States. They especially discussed the general preferential scheme during which Zvone Dragan presented concrete proposals to facilitate the access of Yugoslav goods to the U.S. market.

ITALIAN TRADE UNION LEADER LAMA VISITS

LD101804 Belgrade TANJUG In English 1626 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the Yugoslav Trade Unions Confederation, General Secretary of the General Union of Italian Workers -- CGIL -- Luciano Lama has arrived in Belgrade on a one-day visit. President of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Rade Galeb and CGIL General Secretary Luciano Lama have exchanged information on social-economic and political trends in Italy and Yugoslavia and on trade union tasks. At the same time views were exchanged also on the situation and trends in the international trade union movement, particularly in Europe, and on Yugoslav and Italian trade union acitivities. It has been agreed to continue even more intensive long-standing friendly and fruitful cooperation between the CGIL and the Italian trade union movement and the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia.

JOURNAL VIEWS UPCOMING NONALIGNED SUMMIT

First Installment

AU102026 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1220 GMT 9 Feb 82

[First of two installments of report on Belgrade MEDJUNARODA POLITIKA article: "Iranian-Iraqi War and the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Baghdad" -- TANJUG headline; date and issue no. of MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA not given]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- The joint Yugoslav-Iraqui communique issued in connection with the visit by Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, to Iraq (10-12 January this year) emphasizes the importance of the seventh conference of the heads of states and governments of nonaligned countries which is scheduled to be held in Baghdad from 6 to 10 September 1982. The logical question in this connection is: Is it possible to hold such a conference under the conditions of war between Iraq and Iran? And yet another question: How will this conference influence the nonaligned policy and movement, and how, in its turn, will that policy influence international relations after the Baghdad conference? These questions are asked both by well-meaning people and by those world factors which are not excessively interested in seeing the nonaligned policy and movement play the active positive role of promoting cooperation on the basis of equality, consolidation of peace, independence and security and social progress in the world.

This is what MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA says in connection with the forthcoming seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries in Baghdad, and the efforts which are being made to end the Iranian-Iraqi war.

To the well-meaning people, it is possible to give the following answer: In the coming period, it is necessary to make maximum efforts to assist the two nonaligned countries in finding a possibility to end the war and to peacefully settle the disputes which have drawn them into a prolonged armed conflict. It is obvious that no opportunity should be missed to exercise influence in this direction. This primarily applies to implementing the decisions of the competent international organs on the activities of the special negotiating table, MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA says.

The ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Delhi in February 1981 charged the ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the PLO representatives with making all possible efforts to find a way to a peaceful settlement of that dispute. The four ministers visited Tehran and Baghdad several times but were unable to move either of the two sides from their positions. The necessary conditions exist for ending the war, and for the nonaligned countries to provide assistance in settling disputes. What is needed is a more resolute action by nonaligned countries to persuade the warring sides to end the war. Whoever does not want that, foments the mistaken illusion of one or the other side that it is possible to win the war and thereby impose its own will on the other side. But it has been clear from the very beginning that neither side can benefit from this, and that both sides would suffer enormous damages in that war.

It can be noted that the Iranian-Iraqi war has caused deep concern primarily among the nonaligned countries, and that they reacted in the only possible way: They offered their services in the search for a possible peaceful settlement of the disputes and ending the war. Those well-meaning countries which are concerned about the future prospects of the nonaligned policy and movement, and are raising the question of holding the seventh summit conference on nonaligned countries in Baghdad as scheduled, have no alternative but to increase their efforts in the coming period to find the political and legal grounds on which the two sides will agree to end the hostilities and open negotiations. The activity of nonaligned countries in this direction must be the answer to the aforementioned questions.

Sitting with idle hands and contemplating whether Baghdad will be safe and whether this or that head of state or government will come to the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries is tantamount to becoming reconciled to the fate and seeking pretexts for participating or not participating in the work of the conference. The countries truly interested in further strengthening the nonaligned policy and movement will spare no efforts to achieve that goal. In the present complex international political and economic situation, the summit conference of nonaligned countries is more than needed both by the nonaligned movement and the entire world.

The superpowers and the blocs are now primarily preoccupied with global confrontations, the arms race, competing to strengthen their spheres of interest and domination, and the crises connected with missiles in Europe and the situation in Poland. They show no serious readiness or interest to help end the war between Iraq and Iran.

During the first stage following the outbreak of hostilities between Iraq and Iran, the United States and Western Europe were concerned over the unreliability of the seaway oil supply routes to the West, and to a certain extent instigated the efforts to end the war. But now, with due regard to the Middle East crisis and the formation of new alliances, they regard the war as an opportunity to change the relationship of forces in the region. Being preoccupied with the crises in Poland and Afghanistan, the USSR is (?concerned) that the war would not further deepen the confrontations with the United States, as well as over the situation on its southern borders and its bilateral relations with the warring parties.

The question arises whether, under the conditions of their present confrontation, the big powers and blocs are in a position to make any specific contribution to ending the war. At the same time, another question arises: Will the convening of the conference in Baghdad in any way affect the strategic arrangement of forces and the presence of big powers in the region? The answers to these questions can be primarily found in the international positions and foreign policies of Iraq and Iran.

Iraq's policy is known as traditionally independent, as a policy of the nonaligned countries, as a policy of a country on whose territory there are no foreign military bases, which supports the liberation movements and, in international relations, opposes the bloc division of the world, imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

The collapse of the CENTO pact and Iran's entry into the Nonaligned Movement resulted from the Islamic revolution of Iran which was carried out against foreign domination and American hegemonism. Iran oriented itself to the nonaligned policy and is contributing to its development through cooperation with other nonaligned countries within the United Nations.

Second Installment

AU102111 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Second and last of two installments of report on Belgrade MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA article: "Iranian-Iraqi War and the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Baghdad" -- TANJUG headline; date and issue no. of MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA not given]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- Instead of accepting the new situation in a region as an expression of the will of the peoples and countries concerned, the big powers have turned the region into a new bridgehead for their strategic competition. This was manifested by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. It also applies to the growth of American and other Western military potential in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, and in the efforts to obtain new military bases and services. All of this has further destabilized the region and exacerbated the already existing problems in the mutual relations among the countries of the region, MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA says.

It is a sovereign right of Iraq to resist interference in its internal affairs. However, an end of the war and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the opening of negotiations on disputed issues, are the only way to solve open problems. A prolongation of the war can only endanger the independent position of the two nonaligned countries and place them in precisely such a dependence on big powers against which they, as well as the entire Nonaligned Movement, are successfully struggling.

There is no doubt that the war with Iran benefits only those factors which do not want an independent nonaligned country such as Iraq to assume the post of chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. Taking advantage of the state of war, these factors strive to prove that nothing can be done and that the end of war is nowhere in sight, and are spreading forecasts of defeat or victory of this or that side. They are maliciously spreading defeatism among nonaligned countries or are exerting pressure on them, using all possible means in this connection.

What is involved is a war between two nonaligned countries which are neither wards nor exponents of the policies of the blocs. Thus it is all the more possible to assume that they should understand their full responsibility for further strengthening nonaligned policy, and respond to this challenge in the way required by the existing international situation.

There are some who raise the question of the safety of heads of states and governments at the seventh conference if it is held under war conditions. This question must be answered by Iraq and Iran. However, we, instead of answering this question, are asking another question: Would Iran, a country which has joined the Nonaligned Movement after its national liberation revolution, endanger the lives of the heads of states and governments of the countries which extended their full moral and political support to that revolution and which, together with the Iranian people, have struggled for several decades against the division of developing countries and their involvement in the blocs, such as the CENTO pact; that is, in other words, in the reserved spheres of interest of imperialism and hegemonism of big powers? And one more question: Has the Nonaligned Movement helped that war or is it trying to help end it on the basis of justice and the principles of nonalignment? Will a crisis of the nonaligned policy and movement provoked by rivalries over the date and place of the summit meeting contribute to strengthening the international position of the summit meeting and to strengthening the international position of Iran, or will it expose its hard-won independence to the thrust of new pressures from big powers and blocs? As illogical as it may sound, Iran has good reasons to work in favor of holding the summit at which the nonaligned countries, represented at the highest level, will certainly advocate an end to the war on the basis of the principles of nonaligned policy and the UN Charter, MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA continues. The summit conference of nonaligned countries in Baghdad should give a new impetus to the search for solutions and mark a new era in the relations among countries in the region.

Various predictions are being made as to which of the nonaligned countries and who among the leaders of states and governments will participate in the work of the seventh conference in Baghdad if it is held under war conditions. It must be recalled that also during the past stages of development of the Nonaligned Movement, there have been crisis situations which the enemies of the Nonaligned Movement and policy tried to exploit to provoke hesitations, suspicions, faintheartedness and lack of faith in their own value among a certain number of nonaligned countries. Yugoslavia has always responded to these phenomena by intensifying its activities to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement and to hold the meetings of nonaligned countries at the highest level even under the most difficult conditions, in order to promote the further development of the nonaligned policy.

President Tito represented Yugoslavia at all of the conferences. On the eve of the sixth conference in Havana, various rumors were spread among the family of nonaligned countries, rumors designed to demobilize and divide the movement. President Tito resolutely opposed nonparticipation by the heads of state. Regardless of his advanced age, he actively participated in the work of the sixth conference and helped to further strengthen the unity, solidarity and independent direction of the nonaligned policy and movement as an independent, nonbloc, anti-imperialist and antihegemonist factor in international relations.

At some of the conferences, many of the nonaligned countries were represented at a lower level, which is their right. However, that fact certainly was not without effect on the course and outcome of the conferences concerned. This is true also in relations to the seventh conference in Baghdad. As regards Yugoslavia, it will continue to follow the path traced by Tito. There is no doubt about that. If the goal is the further development of nonalignment as a policy promoting peace and stability in the world, then no one can do more for the movement than the independent countries themselves and in particular the leaders of states or heads of their governments. Therefore, the seventh conference will be a challenge for all of them, MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA concludes.

SLOVENE LC COMMISSION ON CPSU-PCI DISPUTE

AU091516 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 4 Feb 82 p 3

[Jaka Stular report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 3 Feb -- The dispute between the Italian Communist Party [PCI] and the CPSU (or rather the USSR as the leading country of so-called real socialism) is not merely a "polemic" about certain principles in interpreting the principle on "equality and diversity," as written in the document of the Berlin conference of communist parties (1976), but is an ideological parting, the third since 1948 (Cominform) and 1960 (split with the PRC), the final break between the Soviet party and, in this case, one of the leading parties of the developed world, the PCI (and not only with this party). This was one of the principal thoughts expressed in the discussion at today's 37th expanded session of the Central Committee Presidium Commission of the League of Communists of Slovenia (Joze Smole chaired the session, Marko Kozman submitted the introductory report on this point of the agenda).

Members of the commission were of the opinion that it is necessary to intensify the discussion among members about the essence of the dispute between the Italian party and Moscow. This discussion has merely begun. It is true than an analysis of the PCI resolution also demonstrates unclear positions on self-managing socialism in Yugoslavia. However, no one should be led to the erroneous opinion that in the search for a road to socialism one can perhaps decide only between the statist and self-managing models of socialism.

Every party seeks its road within its possibilities, according to the objective conditions in a certain society. In this sense one cannot but support the PCI's indisputable right to choose its own road.

It is obvious, it was assessed, that we will evaluate such processes as the PCI 'third road" from our positions, and it is also necessary to thoroughly analyze the crisis of real socialism.

The introductory point of the agenda (Ivan Renko and Danilo Tuerk submitted reports) was the situation and problems in implementing the provisions of the Osimo agreement.

The two reports and the discussion have shown that what is involved is a variance between the spirit of this undoubtedly historic agreement and its implementation, and that the question is what to do in future, how to make more of the Osimo agreement than heretofore, and in all fields. Those participating in the discussion dealt thoroughly with the state of relations -- not only on the border but between the two countries in particular.

The conclusion was that it is necessary to build on positive results and that with a sober discussion of all pending questions it is necessary to make new initiatives in all fields (in this connection, the problem of a global protection [of the Slovene minority in Italy] was particularly mentioned, since Italy is among our most important neighbors with highly developed relations in all fields.

BULGARIA'S CLAIM TO GOCE DELCHEV CONTESTED

AU091800 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 82 p 2

[Summary] Sofia, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- "For over 2 weeks, Goce Delcev's name has not been missing from the pages or in the broadcasts of the Bulgarian newspapers, radio and television. However, he is not there as a giant of the national liberation struggle of the Macedonian people for their national and social liberation at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries, but rather as a 'legendary Bulgarian,' as a 'titan of the Bulgarian national liberation movement,' as a man and revolutionary who belongs to 'Bulgarian history.'"

Nearly all Bulgarian dailies and weeklies have carried extensive articles about Goce Delcev during the past 14 days. What is striking is that all formulations and political assessments about Goce Delcev's nationality in these articles were identical, and "this leads to the conclusion that these formulations and assessments were taken from a single source prepared in advance." The reason for this great publicity was the 110th anniversary of Goce Delcev's birth.

Army Gen Dobri Dzurov, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of national defense, yesterday unveiled a monument to Goce Delcev in Vratsa and spoke at the ceremony held on that occasion. "The monument bears the inscription 1876-1903, as some kind of a 'symbol of the continuation of the revolutionary traditions' of the Bulgarian people's unsuccessful uprising against Ottoman slavery, which broke out in several Bulgarian okrugs in April 1876, and the Ilinden uprising of the Macedonian people in 1903, so as to 'prove' the 'continuity' between the two uprisings."

ALBANIAN ARTICLE ON YUGOSLAVIA CRITICIZED

AU101912 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 82 p 2

[Milan Bekic article: "Yugoslavia-Albania: What Does ZERI I POPULLIT Discover?"]

[Text] For who knows what time, ZERI I POLLIT, organ of the AWP, has recently made new "discoveries" about (and in) Yugoslavia and shed tears about the fate of its people and nationalities. it does this, as always, in a "touching and sentimental" way, this time in a topical article in two installments, also broadcast by Tirana radio under the title "How Titoite Yugoslavia Is Looking Forward to the 12th LCY Congress."

Let us put aside the language, the vocabulary and the "labels" such as have not been in the civilized world since 1948 (not even in the countries where those terms orignated). But even an Albanian reader will find it difficult to comprehend the basic message and sense of this confused but long pamphlet full of cliches.

It is questionable whether this deserves to be referred to at all, and if one does refer to it, it is chiefly because this will be more of an odd and somehow tragicomic reading than a "how others see us" revelation. It is indeed impossible to cite this tract in full; only some "thoughts" can be quoted from this striking weapon of Hoxha's propaganda.

As a pretext for "an analysis of the situation in Yugoslavia," the Albanian newspaper used the recent sessions of the LCY Central Committee and of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia. The 22d plenum of the LCY Central Committee and the 18th plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, ZERI I POPULLIT says, were to "enhance and manifest the unity and togetherness in the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Serbia, but they passed in disagreement and the national conflicts which have been eroding Yugoslavia for a long time." The conclusion is that instead of confirming the unity and togetherness, Tito's Yugoslavia is being destroyed.

To confirm this, the Albanian paper paraphrases or arbitrarily quotes frank and "differing views expressed at these two high gatherings" on the status of the provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina within the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia, or the relations among the republics within Yugoslavia.

ZERI I POPULLIT assures its readers that these relations have reached the deepest crisis and that republican ties and links are breaking because "the ruling clan" grossly violates the decisions of the second session of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, in 1943] (the ones that Hoxha sharply attacked at the latest congress of his party, just as Tsola Dragoycheva attacked them in her "Memoirs," but ZERI I POPULLIT now defends them) and the provisions of the SFRY Constitution. It is done chiefly by the "Great Serb clan" and the "Great Serbian chieftains," but also by other "hegemonistic and unitarian forces" that oppose the demands for "Kosovo Republic" or "Vojvodina Republic"....

The reader of the Albanian paper will become confused at this early stage. It is difficult to believe that ZERI I POPULLIT does not know that Enver Hoxha at the AWP Congress 2 months ago sharply condemned precisely the decisions of the second AVNOJ session because they were adopted "without consulting the Albanian friends and to the detriment of the Albanian people in Yugoslavia," but their organ now takes them under protection, for these decisions and the provisions of the Yugoslav Constitution -- in the latest interpretation -- grant Kosovo the right to its own republic, which is what Albania advocates. But there you are, the "Great Serbs" and other Yugoslav "hegemonists" resolutely oppose this, thus also destroying the foundations of Yugoslavia set in the past war, the SFRY Constitution of 1974 and the Associated Labor Law.

After this interesting "lesson" following its "topsy-turvy" logic, the leading Albanian newspaper -- "having no intention to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs" -- tries to convince its readers that the present "Great Serbian and ruling bourgeois clan" on the eve of the 12th LCY Congress "is attacking even Tito" (ZERI I POPULLIT now defends him from these attacks) "trying to prevent what he promised."

The frank dialogue and public discussions on the further advancement of the community of Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, precisely on the basis of the decisions of AVNOJ, the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law, the frank discussions -- such as were always initiated and moved precisely by President Tito on the most sensitive and most complex subjects -- which were conducted at the latest plenums of the LCY Central Committee and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, are proclaimed by ZERI I POPULLIT to be "a new proof of deep disagreements and confrontations among the nationalities leading to a disintegration of Yugoslavia."

We could only remark that for a country in which "a complete monolith and unity of opinions between the people and the party headed by the great leader" have been reigning for four decades. this is a quite understandable logic.

Precisely in these circumstances, ZERI I POPULLIT in a very transparent and primitive way attempts once again to exploit a normal and frank dialogue and thoughts of Yugoslav leaders on the further advancement of relations in our self-managing society, for "deepening the cleft among the Yugoslav republics." The Albanian paper once again grossly falsifies the well-known principle of Yugoslav foreign policy toward neighbors that "the nationalities may be bridges of cooperation and friendship between neighboring countries, blotting out the borders and contributing to lasting stability."

In these statements, ZERI I POPULLIT again "discovers" the old intentions of "the Yugoslav revisionists headed by Tito" (here they attack the late president of the republic again) to swallow up Albania and transform it into the seventh Yugoslav republic.

The paper concludes that "generally speaking, the position expressing the views of the Croat-Slovene clan nevertheless differs from the position of the Great Serbs...." One could say: All honor to ZERI I POPULLIT for knowing not only what somebody says in Yugoslavia, but also what he thinks or intends to do; among other things it says that following Coratia, "other republics -- primarily Slovenia and Bosnia-Hercegovina -- may also be expected to publicly oppose the unitarian and hegemonistic tendencies of the Great Serbs."

And finally, another "international discovery" by ZERI I POPULLIT: All this, it warns, must be regarded as "a part of the joint plot of the Great Serbs and the Soviet socialimperialists against the Yugoslav peoples, the Kosovo Albanians and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania." The hand of the Soviet socialimperialists is behind these strivings, the hand that also instigated Jaruzelski to introduce a military dictatorship in Poland and that tries to do the same in a somewhat different form in Yugoslavia.

After all this, we should express thanks to our southern neighbors for all these "discoveries" and "warnings," and congratulate every reader who can find some sense in this "Rashomon" [title of Japanese movie] and "tie up the loose ends." We could also point out some "discoveries" which ZERI I POPULLIT does not speak about and which surely "do not accur" to it.

The first of these is that the newspaper has been most grossly interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs (just like Tirana's policy) for years, without any scruples, going as far as meditating on its independence and territorial integrity. Second, the newspaper ruthlessly and arbitrarily "explains" democratic discussions and dialogues in our society designed for its further self-managing development, and sees in them "a crisis and destruction" of Yugoslavia. Third, ZERI I POPULLIT has for a long time been a classic example of journalism which on the basis of falsified statements and assessments of responsible people in a country, arbitrarily "fashions truths and conclusions" which need not be either explained or contested. Take, for instance, the one about Yugoslavia's intentions to "appropriate" Albania as its seventh republic.... The old nonsense is still being rehashed, who knows why.

There is of course no doubt that ZERI I POPULLIT and its publishers are doing this premeditatedly (perhaps also synchronized with some other forces) without explaining to the reader what their intentions are. This is not difficult to "discover," though. First, as regards Albania, the noise about Yugoslavia and Kosovo should serve as an "internal pacification of minds" and to befog the difficulties which for decades have been shaking the country of our neighboring friendly people which is still the slave of the orthodox policies of Enver Hoxha and his last followers. Furthermore, behind it all, one seems to "discover" Hoxha's dreams and sick ambitions about a "Creater Albania" on the basis of the "Prizren League" (a gathering held in Prizren after the Berlin Congress in 1878, which called for the "unification of all Montenegrin-Serbian, Greek and Turkish territories inhabited by Albanians into a united Albania.") This was about the same thing as the San Stefano Treaty and the founding of Greater Bulgaria were for Bulgarians.

In our time, it seems, much simpler and more practical questions remain and appear: Do not the "Prizren" and "San Stefano" times belong to a distant history, and is it not for us -- neighboring and friendly peoples in southern Europe -- more sensibly to erect bridges, not in order to "swallow up" and "conquer" each other, as ZERI I POPULLIT fears, but in order to establish cooperation, lasting mutual trust and developing friendship across them. It is clear even in Tirana that the two countries and all the peoples of the Balkans would derive the most benefit from such a development of events. It would be a contribution to peace, security and cooperation in Europe which is so distrubed at present, and in the world in general.

Anything else, it is also clear in Tirana, is merely demagoguery and delusion which do not bode well.

LEADERS ADDRESS KUMROVEC DISCUSSION GROUP

Dragosavac Speech on Nationalism

LD112200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0259 GMT 11 Feb 82

["Speech by Dusan Dragosavac at the Josip Broz Tito Provincial School in Kumrovec" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Kumrovec, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- In connection with preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said that we will discuss the issue of national and intranational relations and the role of the League of Communists in this, but that we will not do this in order to seek new theoretical and practical solutions in accordance with the principled discussion of classical national problems. Everything that the Yugoslav Communist Party and League of Communist has done in theory and practice, together with the working people of all nations and nationalities, in the armed revolution and socialist construction, to resolve the national question demonstrates that the problem of national oppression and hegemonism has been overcome in principle and in practice in Yugoslavia.

Since we are a multi-national community, Dragosavac added, and still a relatively underdeveloped and class, although socialist, society, the problem of the continued promotion of national affirmation and equality and togetherness remains topical. Neglecting this -- and this happens in certain periods and environments -- means permitting activity by the class enemy.

Emphasizing that equality between our working people in associated labor and citizens in the local community, municipality, republic and province, and their (?independence) in solving their own problems at the level of the federation are an essential prerequisite for the continued successful promotion of work, self-management, civil, social and national equality, Dragosavac added that former property relations, based on a capitalistic or state disposal of resources for production have no prospect since the first are basically liquidated, and the bases for overcoming the second have been laid. However, he went on, we are still not a developed socialist society because the social character of the ownership of the means of production is still developing. Work and resources in the social sector of the economy are still not sufficiently associated and integrated. The private sector exists and will continue to exist for a long time. There exist not only the old remnants, but the possibility of their rebirth. As a consequence of this, all forms of material and social life in Yugoslavia have not achieved a level at which the opening up of this or that aspect of the national question might take its place in history.

We have clearly adopted the standpoint, Dragosavac said -- although we have still not overcome other interpretations in all places -- that the nation cannot be limited to one element, especially the economic. As long as there are contemporary nations, there will be national, or in our conditions, republican and provincial economies. But the contemporary development of the material forces of production and technology, objective economic laws, demands for (?more effective) economic activity, and intra-national cooperation and togetherness dictate a suitable division of the work of organizations of associated labor, and not only within each republic and province, but between provinces and republics in the context of Yugoslavia, and so between the national economies. All this requires the pooling of labor and resources, for some more major economic undertakings cannot be solved rationally, either within one republic or province, or within Yugoslavia, and without this there is no guarantee for successful economic and political cooperation in the international sphere.

When it has not been possible to set some kind of "pure" national borders within the country, and in our system this is not even essential, the basic thing is that a correct national policy be carried out in the republics and provinces, as well as in smaller territorial communities.

Particular account must be taken of the nationalities in Yugoslavia, and also of the people in those republics and provinces in which the majority nationality lives, the nationality according to which the majority of republics take their names, but also in those places in which geographical or historical, and not national, names have been taken. This is the content of the sense and assumptions of greater responsibility of the majority for equality.

Today it is essential for us that the republics and provinces constantly consider a correct solution to current national problems so as not to provide room for nationalism, unitarism, separatism or clericalists.

Recalling that it is our task to continue to develop socialist self-management, in which all working people and citizens are equal regardless of which nation or people they belong to, Dragosavac added that we have not replaced the term "national minority" with "nationality" by chance. Nor is this, he said, any kind of gift from our nations to our nationalities, for equality is in the interest of all.

At the end of the first part of his report Dragosavac said that for nationalists the bourgeois nationalistic state and statehood are everything, the working class and working people who are communists in the socialist system. [sentence as received] The socialist state, which is withering away as a result of the socialization of state functions and the equal participation of all nations and nationalities in managing the state, ensures equal rights and obligations for all citizens, which makes the state stronger as a function of socialism and the historic interests of the working class, working people and nations and nationalities. Lack of clarity about this and focussing on the state and statehood demonstrate the ideological and political confusion among the nations and the state.

In the second part of his report Dragosavac discussed various ideas about the state represented by certain political parties and their ideologues. Noting that the socialist state should be viewed through self-management and its humane essence and effectiveness in the struggle against bourgeois class and statist ideas, Dragosavac said: The League of Communists and other organized forces, acting through the self-management political system, must constantly wage a struggle for the realization of the historic interests of the working class where the state is an important, but not the only factor. It is essential to develop the continuity of the revolution, and this also means the continued struggle for the rebirth of the social means of production at a higher level, the development of socialist relations of production and the socialization of state functions. The integration of associated labor and the system of self-management is the basis for the realization fo working class interests where social processes are not abandoned to chance, but led and guided by the class struggle.

The development of self-management is the realization of working class interests, and the struggle for the development of self-management from working class positions is at the same time a struggle for a new kind of state which is the instrument of the working class and associated working people.

Dragosavac then went on to say that the League of Communists must be aware of the social and class conflicts being an expression of the objective social contradictions. And precisely because much of that is also a reflection of the subjective state, he added, it also reflects on and manifests itself through practice, as well as through science, culture, ideology and policy, and it also has its exponents. Thus the class struggle and its results in our society will depend also in the future on the real attitude of forces toward this and on the ability of the League of Communists and of other organized socialist forces to continuously wage and direct this struggle in the interest of the development of socialism and self-management.

Only social action, Dragosavac said, directed at changing the real material relations along the course of social progress, strengthening of social property and social self-management and the continuous struggle in the ideological and political field from Marxist positions can be successful for the development of the revolution. One should continuously study the material conditions of the class struggle, the distribution of class and social forces. One should continously examine what is of primary and what of secondary importance. However, if we neglect the primary things the situation exacerbates and elements of crisis arise. In such situations negative secondary phenomena against which the struggle is more difficult to wage, become increasingly manifest. Or to put it more precisely, the secondary phenomena develop and threaten to grow into a fresh aspect through their quantity.

It is also the great responsibility and obligation of the League of Communists to consistently develop the revolution and socialist self-management so that all the speculations by various enemies might remain, as up to now, merely wishful thinking. Therefore, it is the permanent task of the League of Communists and of other socialist forces to overcome the elements both of the bourgeois and of the statist system. If one does not have this permanently in mind and if socialism is not consistently developed, a temporary strengthening of the elements of old society, a crisis in the socialist development and even problems in intra-national relations can arise.

There is broad agreement in the League of Communists and in society, Dragosavac said, that our constitutional solutions have a good foundation and that at present there is no need to change them. However, various interpretations of the Constitution emerged and are emerging and there are also various assessments of the realization of the Constitution. In view of the fact that the goals laid down in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia program and in the Constitution are long-term goals, but that they also have at the same time a current significance, patient, continuous and long-term work is necessary to implement them. In our society, because it is a multinational society, many social problems and even certain state functions also manifest themselves as national ones, though they have, it goes without saying, class essence. What represents the basis of our society are the means of production, self-management, associated labor, but there are also elements of old society, statism, technocratism and similar tendencies, and thus various social problems too are manifested as state problems along the republic-province and republic-province-federation lines. In our society there are problems which stem from the multitude of various self-managing interests but precisely because we are a class society, their nature is a class nature. To separate one from the other, the class from the national is not possible. However, if organized socialist subjective forces are committed to and directed toward the working class and working people in associated labor controlling social income and social affairs and the state in general, then distinctions between the real self-managing, that is working class, interests and those which are only cloaked in the self-managing spirit can be made more clearly.

Stressing that the main issue today is the relationship between the social character of the means of production on one side, and the state-property monopoly with tendencies toward private income, that is between self-management and statism, Dragosavac added that this could be substantiated with a series of examples in every republic and province and between them. Therefore, in the League of Communists one should continuously fight against statism and technobureaucratism as the socio-economic foundations of nationalism. It is rightly stressed, he said, that serious problems of disunity on the whole do not exist in organizations of associated labor, in particular among direct producers and working people, but that they are chiefly manifest in some state-bureaucratic and technocratic structures. Therefore, these issues need to be resolved more successfully so that they do not reflect on the unity of the working class and associated labor. There has always existed among the working people a certain concern that various statist groups and private interests may be introduced in the League of Communists, that unprincipled confrontation between cadres may emerge, because this opens up ground for enemy activity and makes the work of the class enemy easier.

Dragosavac also devoted part of his speech to explaining the causes of the events in Kosovo. When the well-known irredentist escalation in Kosovo first broke out, he said, there was confusion between what is autonomy and what irredentism. We cleared this up with the platform of the LCY. The continuing confusion of these two terms creates the impression in a section of our, and even of the world, public that the cause of Albanian irredentism is the autonomy of Kosovo which is part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and at the same time a constitutive element in the federation. Such concepts make the political activity of Kosovo communists more difficult. This is both historically inaccurate and theoretically untenable, because it ignores the facts that there had been dramatic events also in periods when such autonomy did not exist and that the basic causes lie precisely in the fact that the self-managing aspect in the province has been neglected and that, therefore, there cannot be too much of self-managing socialist autonomy along the line of and within the framework of the SFRY Constitution. The heart of the matter thus is that the self-managing aspect has not been sufficiently developed either in the province or in the republic as after all, also in Yugoslavia as a whole.

Dragosavac said that a great problem was how to create activity along the lines of the LCY program in all environments and at all times, including the implementation of the platform. The question is also how to overcome more successfully the socioeconomic problems, how to have the working people in associated labor and in society control the income and the surplus value which they create and, in general, all social and state affairs. The level of economic and social development, he said, still makes possible the tendencies of bureaucratism, which alienate the power from the working people in the direction of strengthening etatism at the republican and provincial level and elsewhere. The world economic and political situation and the world crisis in general are conducive to this. The exponents of the negative emerge and become manifest also through social structures, and this backs bureaucracy and nationalism -- be it unitarist, separatist or irredentist.

Stressing that in the armed struggle and in the construction of socialism, the communists had also settled accounts -- and are settling accounts -- with the class enemy, with nationalism, every communist in its own field, and in the environment in which he lives and works, Dragosavac added that the LCY had always believed that the communists are part of their people and had assessed them on the basis of the prestige which they had in the environments in which they live and work, but that it had also believed -- and does believe -- that to put forward communists only as members of one or other of our nations restricts their personality and their activity. Those who believe that the only thing they need do is state that they are nationally minded can easily make concessions to nationalism and become its prisoners. In fighting for the interests of the environments in which they live and of the nation to which they belong, the communists do so along the line of the League of Communists program from Marxist positions and in building equality and freedom for all the working people and for all nations and nationalities. In every environment in Yugoslavia communists of various nations and nationalities work in all republics and provinces and in the country as a whole, in the unified LCY.

Stating that nobody chooses one's parents, one's nation and one's place of birth, Dragosavac went on to add that it is normal for children to love their parents, their place of birth and their people. It is also normal for parents, the homeland and the people to love their children. It is also normal, he said, that people are being more and more selective as to where they live and work and as to what they declare themselves to be. These matters become increasingly essential human rights and no progressive political power system interferes in this. The fundamental criterion for the assessment of a political system and power is how it ensure and protects these and other sovereign human rights, how it protects the freedom of scientific and cultural work.

Every science and every scientist, every culture and every cultural worker, every literature and every writer, every revolutionary, every ideologue of a certain revolution and class exceeds with his work, if it is a great one, the regional, national and state borders. Everything which is valuable in our science, in our national culture, by affirming itself as national also affirms itself in Yugoslavia and the world. It is both harmful as well as impossible to exclude national values from the Yugoslav and world science, culture and revolutionary trends. On the contrary, what is fundamental is to be always open, to subject one's own results to an open critical analysis and to be open to a critical analysis by others. if these problems are approached scientifically and culturally, from the point of view of human and national equality, and even if there are several nations, regardless whether people speak the same, similar or a different language, regardless whether they are more or less mixed, regardless of the tradition, and even if it is a question of literature and of cultural expression and tradition, if these problems are approached not merely professionally and scientifically but also humanly -- then there are no insurmountable problems.

Unfortunately, Dragosavac went on, our society too has not been spared nationalistic and even racist phenomena; this, of course, happens at individual crisis moments and in environments where political and party activity fails. Recently, this has been manifested more broadly and more severely through the irredentist activity in Kosovo, but in this connection other chauvinists too emerge. In this context, nationalists are trying to harnness to their dark goals certain scientific disciplines, in particular history, ethnology, archeology, linguistics, theology, etc. Their aim is to prove who migrated to which are a first, whether the Illyrians or the Slavs, which nation or nationality has its origin in whom, and on this basis they carry on their dirty reactionary work in order to exert, in a certain way, pressure aimed at purifying the race, the nation, the territory, in order to create "lebensraum" etc. As opposed to this, the League of Communists and other socialist forces are interested in ensuring the freedom of scientific work, because it is in the very nature of science to serve the humane purposes. At the same time it is in the interest not only of science but also of the working people and of the people to whom they belong to prevent any historical, archeological, ethnological, linguistic and other kind of nationalism.

Dragosavac stressed in particular that it was unacceptable to make problems about whether a nation or nationality would be treated integrally in some publications and in particular to introduce into this process various criteria and stress in a political sense who originates from whom in order to acquire on this basis greater rights and privileges for one nation over the other.

We have also had, Dragosavac said, true enough, various demands to change the Constitution from alien class positions. Various members of the clergy have raised and are raising demands for a change in the Constitution and the law in the sense of the church obtaining certain political positions, becoming a partner in the political life, acquiring a monopoly in education, in the upbringing of the young, in social information media, im martial relations and in other spheres. We have also had various demands from outside to change individual laws which would in essence make it possible to violate our sovereignty. However, we resolved and completed this with our revolution and there can be no concessions of any kind in these question, just as no concessions of any kind can be made to those who had violated the equality of our nations and nationalities, of our republics and provinces and their rights, as well as their responsibility to the tasks in the federation, to the revolution, to the equality of our nations and nationalities, brotherhood and unity and to socialist Yugoslavia.

Dealing with the harm of the thesis that one or the other republic or province of ours is inequal in relation to the others, Dragosavac added that this was inaccurate both as regards the program, the Constitution and the practice too. Communists must, he said, resolutely oppose such theses. Nationalists and class enemies should not even be allowed to create a climate suggesting that some serious-minded social forces in Yugoslavia call into question the existing republics and provinces.

Dragosavac also mentioned as a harmful phenomenon the claim that only people of a given nation had taken part in individual uprisings of our people, because this is also historically inaccurate. He then went on to say that a real Marxist does not emphasize on the classics of Marxism -- Marx, Engels and Lenin -- in order to stop at that, because Marxism is a science which develops all the time. Nobody in his right mind in our country, he went on, and in particular among communists, will emphasis in an avant-garde manner in our workers' movement and its history, in our national liberation struggle and post-war construction, on some communists and not on others when all of them fought and worked together and continue to fight and work together in the construction of socialism. Marxism places at the center of the transition period the withering away of the state linked with the class struggle and overcoming of class contradictions. In this connection, the need to carry out joint and even state affairs is not negated. Therefore, for the Marxists the problem is not whether certain joint and even state functions should be carried out, but how and to whose interests these functions are carried out. The basic question is who rules the state, whether its functions are being socialized or not, whether they are in the service of the revolution or of the counterrevolution, etc.

Dragosavac stressed in particular that some theses which had been manifested in the seventies in the debates on the Constitution and workers' amendments and which are similar to some theses today, should not gain currency in our country. One should oppose, he said, enemy slogans which stress and see in an avant-garde manner, in fact in a reactionary manner, the power of one or other republic or province in relation to other republics or provinces or to the Yugoslav community as a whole. What we need are republics and provinces which are all equal and socialist to the same degree as well as all of our nations and nationalities so that all of us together might build our self-managing system as successfully as possible.

Stressing that in Yugoslavia the process of turning the working class into the ruling force of all nations and nationalities together has not yet been completed, Dragosavac said that the material and production forces and production relations are not at a level which would automatically lead to the unity of the working class, to the brotherhood and unity of our country's nations and nationalities. On the contrary, there are still non-self-managing relations, various vestiges of class elements, state monopolies, territorialization, etatism and technocratism, and this could curb the historical interests of the working class as a whole and the communist character of our movement. In developing the revolution, the League of Communists must continuously overcome the vestiges of the old, because this represents at the same time also the condition for the League of Communists, as the vanguard of the working class, representing, from working class positions, also the national interests of every one individually and of all nations and nationalities together. Thus, he stressed, socioeconomic and political linking of Yugoslavia's working class through pooling labor and resources, through the unified Yugoslav market, through free circulation of goods, people and resources throughout Yugoslavia is the foremost task of the development of our revolution. If this process is not developed or if it is called into question, the vanguard role of the League of Communists and its historical task, too, is called into question.

Pozderac Contribution

LD120000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Kumrovec, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- The work of the "week of Marxist discussions" continued this morning. Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, addressed those taking part in this scientific gathering. Dr Dragosavac spoke about the LCY's role in the development of intranational relations.

Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke exhaustively about the causes, tendencies and character of nationalism. He devoted the greater part of his lecture to the positive results which have been achieved in the development of intranational relations and the strengthening of togetherness in Yugoslavia, stressing at the same time that there are and will continue to be objective contradictions in the economic sphere which will have negative consequences for intranational relations. However, not only the differing level of development of the republics and provinces but also the unequal level of development of national culture in our country and their institutionalization can have a negative effect on the realization of equality and togetherness.

Even today, Pozderac recalled, there are works which in their aesthetic and literacy inspiration are based on national and religious hatred under the guise of a struggle for freedom from conquerors. It is not even rare to find such works in school programs, interpreted in such a way as is inadmissible in a socialist society. The denial or claiming of the cultural tradition and present cultural values of individual nations and nationalities favors precisely those, Pozderac said, who oppose our self-management path, insist on "provinciality" both culturally and politically, of some republics and provinces, and those who today would like to see those parts of the country under someone else's patronage.

Pozderac went on to assess that the strengthening of statism and the social role of the state is suitable ground for the appearance of nationalism. Federal statism -- as the alleged guardian of state interests for the whole of Yugoslavia -- and republican statism -- as the guardian of alleged national interests -- are equally unacceptable to our self-management society.

Therefore the development of our political [words indistinct] should be based on the interests of the working class and associated labor, for this interest is directly opposed to any kind of isolationism within national, republican, provincial and other boundaries. It is our task to bring the role of the state to the historically conditioned level, and the state in performing its functions should really be an instrument of the working class.

Nationalism is most frequently manifested, Pozderac stressed, as unitarism and separatism. In order to overcome the crisis and the lack of effectiveness of the system unitarism offers the restoration of federal statist centralism, but it should be said, Pozderac noted, that in conditions of unemployment, a fall in the real standard of living, high inflation and indebtedness to other countries, it is not without its social base. With the intention of completely imposing the hegemonism of one nation, it requires a language, culture, a centralist economic program of development and other things, with the pretext that in this way it will achieve socialism sooner and thus also achieve national integration and a solution to the national question.

In contrast to unitarism, nationalistic separatism tends toward isolationism within national boundaries, thereby definitively bringing into question the wider interests of the Yugoslav community of nations and nationalities.

It fights passionately against statism of federal rank, in order to carry it out within its own national boundaries or national states. We are witnesses to the fact, Pozderac said, that in recent times republican and provincial interests have been proclaimed as special, even partial interests, in relation to the joint Yugoslav interest.

It is clear that those representing such ideas lose sight of the fact that the organization and functioning of the federation on delegate bases arises out of the specific nature of the interests of the republics and provinces.

This means that the organization of the federation and its activity is not and cannot be in itself the aim, but that it should act as a function of the republics and provinces. The interests of individual sociopolitical communities are partial only if they are interpreted from positions of national egoism, exclusivity and hegemony. All in all, Pozderac went on, nationalism in both its unitarist and separatist forms is the basic path of approach by the class enemy to our multinational community. Nationalism arises in our country not as a consequence of the unresolved national question, but as a cover for other political tendencies. This is confirmed, Pozderac said, by our experiences from the not so distant past. As examples he quoted the "affair of the roads," the "mass movement," liberalism, Muslim, Serbian and Croatian nationalism in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

The platform of the counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo also coincides completely with this strategy. Its creators have judged, Pozderac said, that only on such a platform can they rally a relatively large number of supporters in Kosovo and ensure support from Albanian emigres in the West and the AWP. Therefore as regards ideology it is almost identical to the basic program orientations of the AWP and is in accordance with greater Albanian nationalistic interests and aims in relation to Yugoslavia.

So every type of nationalism is aggressive and exclusive. One cannot speak of less dangerous or good-natured nationalism. Nationalism is always a class and political expression of the interests of the bourgeoisie and defeated forces as well as of antisocialist and anti-self-management tendencies.

The aim of every type of nationalism is the violation of brotherhood and unity, the destruction of community between the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the violation of the country's territorial integrity. And we, Pozderac stressed, must act in such a way in relation to every type of nationalism. But when we talk about the struggle against nationalism and chauvinism we must draw clear distinctions between nationalism and the need for the continued national affirmation of every nation and nationality. They are the Alpha and Omega of our socialist community, of our path into the future along Tito's path. Pozderac sees the path of development of true equality between the nations and nationalities and of opposition to nationalism and chauvinism in the consolidation of the constitutional position of the working class in managing associated labor with the whole of social reproduction. The working class, as he said, is sovereign in the resolution of the national question, and the realization of its historic aims and liberation. As such it is never limited to regional, provincial and republican boundaries. Our working class does not need an isolated economy, boundaries or fences, Hamdija Pozderac said.

Hasani Speech

AU112130 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Today, the week of Marxist discussions, a scientific meeting continued at the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec. On this fifth day of the work of the meeting, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke on the topic "LCY in the Development of Intranational Relations." Today at the same meeting, Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke on the causes, tendencies and occurrences of nationalism in Yugoslavia, and Sinan Hasani delivered the introductory report on the political platform for LCY actions in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

Tonight's speech by Sinan Hasani, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, at the week of Marxist discussions forum at the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec was devoted to the significance and long-term character of the LCY political platform for stabilizing the situation in Kosovo. Analyzing the causes of the attempt at counterrevolution, Hasani stressed that these causes cannot be sought in the province's lack of development, as some are trying to prove, but instead primarily in the province's quick development, which did not always proceed in the way it should.

Sinan Hasani devoted a considerable part of his speech to the present situation in Kosovo, concluding that the situation continues to be complex but that the subjective forces headed by the League of Communists firmly hold all threads in their hands. He warned that many problems resulting from many years of a wrong economic policy in Kosovo cannot be eliminated overnight and not even within the current medium-term plan period. We must strive for the further development of self-management, for a more efficient economic structure and for greater employment of the youth, he said. This will be simultaneously the best way to further develop the brotherhood and unity and togetherness of the peoples and nationalities living in Kosovo, and to eliminate all irredentist, nationalist and other anti-self-managing and antisocialist phenomena, Hasani emphasized.

POPIT REMARKS ON KARDELJ AT SLOVENE MEETING

LD101748 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- The visions of Edvard Kardelj are the thread of our development along the road charted by Tito, it was said here today in commemoration of the 3d death anniversary of Edvard Kardelj, one of the most outstanding Yugoslav revolutionaries, and the closest associate of Josip Broz Tito.

The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia devoted the beginning of its session today to marking the death anniversary of Edvard Kardelj who died three years ago.

Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, reminded of sharp words of criticism Kardelj always addressed to those who would rule with a firm hand and those who would leave power to technocrats. Kardelj was held to be one of the ideologists of Yugoslavia's system of self-management in economy, administration and society, along with Tito. Kardelj paid special attention to the development of socialist self-management democracy in his theoretical and practical work.

In his last study, "The Directions in the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management," Kardelj analyzed the delegate system of speaking for voters in Yugoslavia as set up by the 1974 Constitution at which he worked. Since all subjects of self-management society and its interests are expressed through this system, it is a specific form of self-management and democratic integration of society, in the opinion of Kardelj. Kardelj pointed to the necessity of expressing the pluralism of self-management intersts in Yugoslavia's political system. He emphasized that the delegate system, which does away with conventional parliamentarism by relying on the tradition of workers' councils, offers the best possiblities for the implementation of this pluralism of interests.

SAWPY COUNCIL CRITICIZES PERIODICAL PRESS

AU111703 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The following is a report on the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference's Council for Press, Radio and Television. The council discussed the current problems of socialization of the periodical entertainment press. Kosta Krajincanic reports:

Today also, the basic criticisms addressed to the so-called periodical entertainment press moved within the framework of appraisals that have been already repeated several times, there are articles that are inappropriate to the society's self-managing orientation; and even articles that are contrary to the basic policy of the League of Communists; there are superficial and partial appraisals of the social situation; negative phenomena in the society are overemphasized; some articles suffer from defeatism and pseudo-radical content; profiteering and circulation-oriented attitudes are noticed and so forth; all the way to the known appraisal made recently of another press section also, that some weekly newspapers and especially the entertainment journal's are becoming, to a certain extent, strongholds of liberalist tendencies.

The general character of these conclusions, which was also apparent in the introductory remarks of Sime Kronja, president of the council, prompted Boris Muzevic, delegate from Slovenia, to observe: If these phenomena and tendencies really exist, then it must be stated which communities, which press and which journalists are the promoters of these phenomena and tendencies. Sime Krona himself partly corrected this ommission by critically analyzing, for the sake of illustration, the article entitled "Bureacrat of General Practice" which the journal DUGA published in its latest issue.

Ibrahim Hadzic, delegate from Bosnia-Hercegovina, also joined the critical observations about a part of the periodical entertainment press, primarily the press published in Belgrade and Serbia, and added in this connection that he is not expressing only his personal view. A considerable part of the periodical entertainment press, Hadzic stressed, has become politicized on a negative platform, and systematic attacks on the people and events in Bosnia-Hercegovina are organized and synchronized.

There are undoubtedly good reasons to discuss not only the writings of the periodical entertainment press but also the public information media in general, something which has often been done lately. But any discussions without more complete arguments are more a theoretical than a practical contribution in this respect. Nevertheless, the important lesson of everything said at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conferenc's Council for Press, Radio and Television, at which -- let us mention it in passing -- hardly anything was said about the material position of public media and journalists, is that excessive sensitivity to press articles is as unacceptable as excessive sensitivity of the press to criticism.

SERBIAN SAWP ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT, STATES TASKS

AU111653 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpts] At its session today, the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference discussed the organization's tasks this year. It was pointed out, both in the introductory report and in discussion, that in addition to economic stabilization, the third delegate elections are one of the most important tasks. The session adopted the work program of the conference and its Presidium. Vukoje Bulatovic, present director of the POLITIKA news organization and member of the Presidium of the republican conference, was elected the new president of the conference for a 1-year term. Nada Kovacevic was elected secretary of the presidium, and Dejan Milovanovic, president of the Belgrade City SAWP Conference, and Milan Obucina, President of the Serbian Republican Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth, were elected as new members of the Presidium. Drago Tankosic and Mirjana Trajkovic have prepared the following report on the session:

In his report, Zika Radojlovic, previous president of the conference, pointed out that it is possible to note an increasingly great activity and preparedness of organizations of the socialist alliance in solving the key problems of life, work and development of the society. However, we still cannot be satisfied with the achievements. For this reason, the attention of the socialist alliance will continue to be oriented this year also to implementing the economic stabilization policy, carrying out the elections and congress preparations. Pointing out the tasks in the delegate elections, Radojlovic said among other things:

[Begin Radojlovic recording] The election activities are an opportunity for the working people and citizens to express their views on the great results achieved so far in material and social development, to call attention to certain problems and shortcomings, to propose the coming tasks and finally to choose the people whom they trust to successfully perform these tasks. We must insist on and achieve complete consistency in implementing the agreed principles and criteria of the cadre policy. In a wide democratic discussion at the meetings preceding the nomination of candidates, and during the further process of election activities, it must be ensured that those cadres will be proposed and nominated who have confirmed themselves in self-managing practice with work and results of work, and whose professional and moral-political qualities offer firm guarantees that, in the future too, they will persevere along the self-managing course of development and will be able to successfully perform the complex and responsible tasks set before them. And these tasks require individuals who will not shrink from difficulties but will join the struggle to solve them, and who will be irreconcilable toward nonself-managing phenomena and attitudes and consistent fighters against all forms of hostile activities threatening the basic achievements of our socialist revolution.

Open and democratic discussions and direct choice of candidates by the people are the way to prevent privatization, careerism, leaderism and other forms of undemocratic behavior in this very important sphere of our sociopolitical life. It is natural that, during the stage of registration of candidates, several individuals will be named, but it will depend on the specific conditions of every individual community concerned and the sovereign decisionmaking by the working people and citizens whether one or more candidates will then appear on the list. [end recording]

During the discussion, the views expressed in the introductory report were supported. Filip Matic mainly spoke on the tasks in the delegate elections. The fact is that in Serbia 7 million working people and citizens will elect nearly 1 million members of delegations and delegates and, as has been agreed, they will mainly be individuals who are elected for the first time. Matic advocated that the final lists should include as many candidates as are to be elected to the delegate bodies.

Azem Vlasi pointed out the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in lastingly stabilizing the situation in Kosovo. According to Vlasi's appraisal, the ideological-political struggle against Albanian irredentism has been won; that is, the enemy no longer has a chance to act in an organized manner. He said that, true, there are minor excesses, provocations, threats and blackmail, and there can be no respite for the aware socialist forces in Kosovo. Never in history have the Albanian people enjoyed such freedom as they enjoy in Tito's Yugoslavia; nor have they ever had better prospects for the future. A majority of the Albanians are aware of that, Vlasi said. In his opinion, the tendency of Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate is declining.

Stevo Puvaric criticized the Socialist Alliance becuase of its insufficient engagement in the field of public information. Among other things, he asked how it was possible that Dedijer's "supplements" to Comrade Tito's biography were published and why Belgrade POLITIKA published excerpts from that book. He also cited the recent television program that was made on the Yugoslav-Albanian border as another bad example.

More on Session, Kosovo

LD120108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- The basic message in relation to the future work of the Socialist Alliance of Serbia is more effective action, speedier agreement making and a heightening of responsibility for carrying out what has been agreed at all levels of social organization and decisionmaking.

This was emphasized at today's session on the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference at which a report was adopted on work last year and the program for this year. At the start of the session 1 minute of silence was observed out of respect for Jovan Veselinov-Zarko. Vukoje Bulatovic, present director of the POLITIKA news organization, was elected the new president of the Serbia SAWP Republican Conference with a 1-year mandate.

The report by Zika Radojlovic, current president of the Serbia SAWP Republican Conference, emphasized that the basic feature of the total activity of the Serbian SAWP was the demand and firm orientation to seek to solve accumulated problems solely in the continued development and promotion of self-management and delegate agreement making.

Having noted that the most significant results were achieved in strengthening and training local and municipal SAWP organizations, Radojlovic criticized the fact that in a (?large) number of areas the Socialist Alliance is still on the periphery of activity, burdened with forum work and verbalism which leads to weakening the influence of working people and citizens on decisionmaking. We cannot yet be satisfied with activity in the Socialist Alliance. Recently a certain low ebb has been present in the work of the sections.

Now activity is atarting on preparing changes and amendments to the Serbian SAWP statute in order to ensure more successful activity by this organization. There is a particular obligation to do more to express the character of the Serbian SAWP as a unified organization in which provincial SAWP organizations are contained. They are at the same time integral parts of the SAWPY. We have been confronted with certain misunderstandings and difficulties in realizing the role of the SAWP in strengthening togetherness.

As was emphasized, there will be even more responsible and complex tasks for the Serbian SAWP in the realization of the economic stabilization policy. In the coming period unrealistic appetites and ambitions must be revised as a result of specific self-management action and critical reexamination of plans. The consistent realization of such a course will also require renouncing individual forms of consumption. But these difficulties will be overcome more easily if we turn more to internal reserves and economies and combat squandering and attacks on social property. It also should be said openly that we now do not have in objective terms the material possibilities for supplying the population as we had 2-3 years ago. This is the price of stabilization which must be paid. But, as was pointed out, there are shortages for which there are no objective reasons, but rather profiteering, autarchy, negligence and lack of organization which justifiably leads to dissatisfaction in working people and citizens. It was also noted that for the 3d year running real personal incomes are falling and that this threatens in particular the standard of living of workers' families with lower incomes. After the subsidies for basic agricultural and food products end, action must be aimed in all environments, above all at protecting the standard of living of this category of the population.

In connection with the stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo, it was said at today's session that a not insignificant role in this is played by the economic difficulties which must be overcome with constant concern for the broader social community. Initiatives on pooling labor and resources with organizations in Kosovo should be welcomed, but this pooling will only produce results if we overcome quickly the weaknesses in the development of Kosovo in the economic and social spheres. Special efforts, it was pointed out, should be made to strengthen mutual trust between all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo and to end the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo for this could bring into question not only Kosovo's political stability but that of Serbia and the whole country, although it could be said that the tendency to leave was somewhat less pronounced than directly after the hostile demonstrations. What happened in Kosovo was in essence an attack on self-management and it is no coincidence that the enemies found a stimulus in dogmatic-Stalinist ideology and the system in Albania.

One even hears ideas that in underdeveloped areas such as Kosovo it is not possible to develop self-management for it is still too early. Such ideas are also absurd precisely because it is well known that the consequences of antiself-management, bureaucratic behavior and practice are most serious in those underdeveloped environments.

It was also noted that in the current complex situation the exponents of antiself-management ideas of various hues saw a "green light" for their ideas and prescriptions which can be recognized in some articles and journals, the illustrated press and individual leaflets. In this connection Dedijar's well known book, which was much advertised and carried in the information media, was mentioned. Much greater vigilance must be shown in relation to such phenomena and their exponents and our system must be protected by means of constant ideopolitical work, criticism of these phenomena and the use of administrative measures in relation to violation of the constitution and the law.

At today's session Dejan Milovanovic, [words indistinct], and Milan Obucina, from the Republican Conference of the Serbian League of Socialist Youth, were elected as new members of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium. They were elected in place of Vladimir Babsek and Dragan Ilic who have taken up new posts. The conference also adopted electoral rules for the SAWP and Serbian trade unions at this session.

After the conference, the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference held a session at which Nada Kovacevic was elected as Presidium secretary.

TITOGRAD TV DENIES ALBANIAN PROGRAM RUMORS

LD111144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Titograd, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- In connection with allegations which are again beginning to circulate among the public contending that Titograd Television has abandoned work on the 12th television channel transmitter on Mt Bjelasica, or that it intends to do so, thus "making it possible" for Albanian propaganda to penetrate our territory, Titograd Radio and Television announces that all such allegations are groundless and represent an impermissible insinuation. Titograd Radio and Television has not abandoned work on this channel and does not intend to abandon it. The Mt Bjelasica transmitter, through which the repeater network for the northern area of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro received its television signal, has ceaselessly been transmitting and continues to transmit 12th channel television programs.

Titograd Radio and Television announces that the assertions about the so-called reception of Albanian programs in the Bjelasica transmitter area are untrue and that equally groundless are any statements connecting this transmitter with Albanian television programs on the 12th channel in the border areas of Montenegro and Kosovo.

Titograd Radio and Television considers as regrettable the appearance of this kind of misinformation, which comes from responsible persons, and which is upsetting the public and has broader negative political and other consequences.

KOSOVO COUNCIL ADOPTS 1982 ECONOMIC RESOLUTION

AU112135 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] At its session today which was presided over by Riza Sapundzija, the Executive Countil of the Kosovo Assembly adopted the proposed draft resolution on the policy of implementing the province's 1981-85 social plan in 1982. As has been announced, the council concluded that the criticisms, suggestions and proposals made during the public discussion on that document would contribute to a more substantive, comprehensive and better perception of the basic indicators of the implementation of the social plan this year.

It was pointed out at the session that the main tasks of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in 1982 are closely linked with the basic development orientations in the country as a whole and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and that, at the same time, they have been coordinated with the tasks stemming from the political platform for LCY actions in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

MEN SENTENCED FOR MISTREATING KOSOVO ALBANIANS

AU101223 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 82 p 10

[Z.A. report]

[Summary] Podujevo, 3 Feb -- Yesterday, the bench of the Podujevo Communal Court chaired by Judge Redzep Fusi sentenced Slavoljub Rakic, 30, reserve militiaman of a special unit attached to the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, who was born in Belgrade and now lives in Pristina, to 3 years and 6 months of rigorous imprisonment. Budimir Ognjenovic, 34, certified agronomist from Pristina, was sentenced to 2 years and 8 months of imprisonment and Petar Lakicevic, 28, worker from Pristina, was sentenced to 1 year and 8 months of rigorous imprisonment.

All three were charged with mistreating and insulting people of the village of Donje Ljupce on 25 May last year. They were specifically charged with physically attacking a student, Naser Humoli, of Donje Ljupce and of mistreating Sefcet Humoli from Salih and Ibrahim Trnoli from Kolic, as well as two motorists.

KOSOVO FIRMS PAY HIGHER WAGES DESPITE LOSSES

AU101216 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 82 p 10

[Summary] Pristina, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- A drop in production and an increase in personal incomes above the growth of income have for a long time been one of the most noticeable characteristics of economic trends in the Pristina commune.

Accoridng to the findings of the social accounting service, during January-September last year alone, 84 economic organizations in the commune did not coordinate the payment of personal incomes with corresponding social accords and paid nearly 400 million dinars more in personal incomes than allowed. Thus, the Belacevac coal strip mine paid over 31 million dinars more than allowed. The Dobro Selo paid nearly 24 million dinars more, although their coal production last year was 1.4 million tons lower than in 1978. Large sums above the level agreed upon by social accords were also paid by other work organizations: The Ramiz Sadiku construction-industrial combine paid 38.7 million dinars, the thermoelectric powerplants in Obilic 10.5 million dinars and the Put work organization 14 million dinars more than allowed. This means that, for instance, the Ramiz Sadiku construction-industrial combine paid 58.3 percent more in personal incomes than allowed.

Several organizations paid several thousand more dinars per worker and per month than allowed. Thus, the Pristina University Faculty of Law paid nearly 5,000 dinars more, the farmed enterprise 4,000 dinars, the Institute for Physical Culture 2,000 dinars more than allowed and so forth.

When one adds to all this the fact that last year industrial production in the commune was 3.5 percent lower than in 1980, and even 10.8 percent lower than planned, that the economy's reproduction capability decreased and that losses increased last year, then every comment is superfluous.

KRSKO NUCLEAR POWERPLANT AT FULL OPERATION

LD120306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Krsko, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Krsko nuclear power plant, Yugoslavia's first nuclear power plant, started operating at full capacity at Krsko, Republic of Slovenia, northwestern Yugoslavia last night. Before that, in a 90 percent operation, tests of parts of the plant were finished. Under the contract with Westinghouse, the U.S. firm which delivered a part of equipment, the Krsko has to work at full blast for 100 hours and produce electric power before being put into operation. The Krsko is expected to fulfil this condition by April. This nuclear power plant is planned to produce 4,200 million kWhs a year. The Yugoslav industry has built 68 percent of the Krsko nuclear power plant. In doing so, it gained experience for building more power plants. After having jointly built the Krsko plant, Yugoslavia's constituent Republics of Croatia and Slovenia are to continue their joint cooperation and build a new nuclear power plant, the Prevlaka, on the bank of the Sava river not far from Zagreb. The construction is to start in 1985 and the Prevlaka will produce its first kilowatts in 1992.

DJURANOVIC OPENS NEW HOTEL, DISCUSSES TOURISM

LD061634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Herceg-Novi, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, opened the newly built Plaza Hotel complex in Herceg-Novi today within the framework of the Mimosa Holiday 82 traditional winter tourism celebrations. On that occasion Djuranovic spoke about topical issues in the field of tourism.

The opening of this new, modern tourist project is symbolic in two ways. First of all, Djuranovic said, the building of the new Plaza is the result of the great efforts made by the working people of Herceg-Novi and our country following the catastrophic earthquake that hit Montenegro 3 years ago. The hotel which we are opening today represents in this respect the realization of one of the great obligations undertaken to eliminate the consequences of the catastrophe as quickly as possible by means of joint action and on the basis of solidarity of the nations and nationalities making up the whole of our country.

This is now being done [words indistinct]. On the other hand, it can be said that the opening of this major hotel complex within the traditional Mimosa celebrations represents the beginning of the new tourist season, from which we expect significant results.

I should like to recall in this connection, Djuranovic went on, that in our country's socioeconomic development to date we have allocated an important place to the tourist economy. This has enabled us to have over 1.1 million beds today, out of which more than 280,000 are in the basic classification group and about 835,000 in the supplementary category. At the same time, I wish to stress that this development of tourism has been achieved in what were formerly insufficiently developed areas. The development of the tourist economy has made comprehensive prosperity possible, while at the same time opening up the prospect for accelerated material and cultural and broader social development. This development of the tourist economy has enabled us to possess the potentials which today, in terms of the recorded foreign exchange inflow, yield nearly $1.4 billion, which is 12 percent of the total foreign exchange inflow in convertible currencies. This figure alone gives one an idea of the importance of the tourist economy, especially foreign tourism, for the realization of the policy of stabilization.

After noting that following a period of very dynamic development, the development of the tourist economy in recent years has been considerably calmer, which is to a great extent understandable since the period of the dynamic building of tourist facilities was followed by a lower rate of growth in the tourist economy, Djuranovic said that from the point of view of the efforts to improve the country's balance of payments and increase the foreign exchange inflow from tourism, the tourist economy is scheduled to play a very important role and that it is consequently indispensable to exert greater efforts for its further accelerated development.

In the present conditions, Djuranovic went on, when [words indistinct] building and the basic development trends have to be kept in line with what really is materially possible, foreign tourism remains our priority task. Under our medium term plan we have envisaged the provision of 40,000 beds in the basic category and about 60,000 beds in the supplementary category over a period of 5 years. We predict that 50 billion dinars at 1980 prices should be invested in this, so that in 1985 the number of nights spent by foreign tourists should rise to about 46 million and the foreign exchange inflow from tourism should reach nearly $2 billion. It is our duty to exert constant efforts and take steps to ensure that such a rate of development of foreign tourism is fully attained and, more than that, that more is achieved than has been planned. In this connection we should bear in mind that investments in foreign tourism yield the fastest results. For this reason, it is indispensable that investment policy should be motivated by this fact. In this connection significant efforts have been made by our tourist economy to ensure better utilization of facilities by extending the tourist season.

Here I should particularly like to draw attention, Djuranovic went on, to the need for constant concern on the part of all levels of society for the raising of the quality of the tourist services and for an even greater prestige for our tourism internationally. In this respect there still are problems and shortcomings and therefore the efforts to raise the quality of tourist services [words indistinct].

The fact that in recent years there has been a growing income-based pooling between the tourist economy and the other fields of the economy has had an encouraging effect. Djuranovic went on to state that this positive process would undoubtedly be intensified in proportion to the speed with which the questions of the tourist economy's interest in the rising foreign exchange inflow are dealt with. Of particular importance in this respect is the involvement of, above all, the self-managing interest communities of the republics for economic relations with foreign countries. The economic policy measures should make a considerable contribution to this.

The Federal Executive Council, Djuranovic continued, has ensured the adoption of a series of measures in this respect: Concessions have been made to facilitate sea tourism; it has been made possible to sell home-made products to foreign tourists at reduced prices; solutions concerning the dinar which originated in foreign exchange have been changed to meet the requirements of the tourist economy; it has been made possible to buy passenger cars for hiring purposes; the Commission for Foreign Exchange Services has been increased; no restrictions have been placed on expenses incurred abroad for tourism advertising; when periodic accounts are made in connection with economic rehabilitation, seasonal changes are taken into account in the field of tourism. The resources set aside for tourism advertising amount to 1 percent of the foreign exchange inflow achieved during the preceding year. The amount envisaged for 1982 on this basis is 400 million [currency not specified] which is twice as much as in 1981.

I particularly wish to stress, Djuranovic said, that economic policy measures and the general conditions of economic activity which we have adopted for this year make it possible for the tourist economy to achieve greater results. Above all, I have in mind the policies, efforts and measures aimed at supressing inflation, which will lead to the attainment of greater stability of the general economic trends, which is of particular importance for the tourist economy. In order to ensure that maximum use is made of these conditions, all the necessary measures will be adopted to ensure that the market in general and the tourist market in particular are well supplied. In these conditions the organizations of the tourist economy should struggle for the consistant implementation of the self-managing agreement on joint activities on the international tourist market, because any lack of organization in this respect is harmful to the whole of our community.

I particularly wish to lay stress on yet another aspect, Djuranovic said. Data on the country's balance of payments has recently been published. It is possible that after further data, concerning the convertible area, the deficit will be a little lower. However encouraging that may sound, and it does represent a success, we must not be deceived by this result, because any complacency would be dangerous.

I say this because this year, 1982, we must exert even greater efforts in the struggle for the stabilization of the country's balance of payments in view of the fact that our task is even more ambitious in this respect: The balance of payments deficit for the convertible area should be reduced to $500 million which will have to be achieved in complex and more difficult conditions. There are two reasons for this: Firstly, because this year we face major obligations with regard to the repayment of foreign loans, which also represents most of the burden on the country's balance of payments, it is necessary and in fact indispensable to achieve a foreign exchange inflow at least as high as planned, and efforts should be made to make it even higher. This, in fact, is the basic prerequisite for overcoming the difficulties with regard to the country's foreign liquidity.

On the other hand, greater efforts should be exerted to increase the export of goods and services to the convertible area because the international economic situation is unfavorable, which makes it all the more necessary that we should better organize ourselves in the sector of economic relations with foreign countries, that work should be more productive, that investments be more effective, that marketing abroad is better organized, and, in particular, that there is better income-based pooling inside the country and that the policy of reducing all forms of consumption is consistently implemented. In all this the realization of foreign exchange inflow from foreign tourism is of great importance, Djuranovic said.

BRIEFS

EXPULSION OF MACEDONIAN DELEGATE -- Skopje, 10 Feb (TANJUG) At the proposal of their Mandate and Immunity Commission, the delegates of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Macedonian Assembly today decided to terminate the mandate of Agai Kimete, a delegate to this chamber. As a professor at the Kliment Ohrideki Pedagogical Academy in Skopje, Agai Kimete was expelled from the League of Communists toward the end of last year after expressing her opposition to the LCY's ideopolitical platform. The author of the Albanian-Language textbook "Fifth Form Reader," the former delegate Agai Kimete was responsible for omissions which ran counter to ideopolitical orientations in the field of education and training. Her Albanian-language textbook contained passages likely to give rise to nationalist phenomena. These passages also had a negative effect on the development of young people. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 10 Feb 82 LD]